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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Zionists Want New Palestine

NRA Makes Home Budget Bob

Allies Will Give Austria Aid

Leviathan Hears Call of Sea

Germany Advances Television

Frontier Ideas Worry Europe

FROM Czechoslovakia a call is raised to the Jews of all nations to make Palestine a land of fulfillment instead of a land of promise. Dr. Nahun Sokolow, presiding over the eighteenth World Zionist Congress at Prague, urges that Zionism be made the concern of the entire Jewish people. He decries assimilation, and says it offers no refuge for the Jewish race. Later speakers excoriate the German Government for its anti-Semite activities, but Dr. Sokolow denies any hatred for Germany, saying merely: "We stand before the ruins of the Jewish emancipation in one of the world's greatest states"—It is dangerous for a Jew to speak, he says; but more dangerous to keep silent.

* * *

¶ American housewives are finding the carefully adjusted family budget going out of balance. NRA and the Blue Eagle will have to shoulder the blame. The cost of food, says Washington, is rising more rapidly than at any time since the World War. The new potato crop is said to be selling about 90 per cent higher than a year ago. Uppish eggs suggest fall as already here. Labor Bureau statistics taken in 51 cities show retail food prices rising from 3 per cent in San Francisco and Seattle to 14 per cent in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Bread started upward too soon and was put back in its place. It is easy to tell when a rise is legitimate—It is when the pried-up price is reaching all the way back to the producer.

* * *

¶ The Allies in Europe undertake to preserve Austria's independence by extending economic help. Austria's bad internal condition makes the people receptive to Nazi propaganda from German radio stations, and the Allies decide that the way to aid Premier Engelbert Dollfuss in resisting the plan for an Austro-German Anschluss is by helping effectively with economic rehabilitation. In addition, gentle pressure will be continued on the German Government to halt the Nazi appeal—The Allies will go far to forestall what they fear, a crisis.

* * *

¶ New York believes the mighty Leviathan may again shake off Hudson River mud for the sea. Merging of White Star with Cunard may take the New York White Star agency from Roosevelt I. M. M. Corporation, which would then require an express liner to compete with the Majestic, Bremen, Europa, Ile de France and Rex. Leviathan has lost her once incomparable sheen—But winning ocean business battles may still lie in her scrubbed-up screws.

* * *

¶ France is surprised and impressed to see American big business getting under the Blue Eagle's wings. Paris got the misimpression that President Roosevelt was engaged "in battle against the most powerfully organized industries," and now both its financial circles and the press are amazed to note what seems to them like a hardly-to-be-expected victory. Having misunderstood cause, naturally Paris papers misjudge effect. They say it means "probable defeat of the industrial and financial oligarchy." It shows a vast change, says Paris, but the papers explain it—"The enormous mass of forgotten men and workers" must have demanded it.

* * *

¶ Berlin's big radio show registers marked advances in television. New devices increase picture transmission from the old limit of 90 lines to 180 lines on a 15 by 15 centimeter surface, with almost perfect results. In transmitting 25 pictures per second 1,000,000 points are flashed off. It is this speed and closeness that give excellent reproductions—Soon the nations will see, as now they hear, each other in action.

* * *

¶ American life insurance companies report that business is looking up. Returns from a majority of the legal reserve companies show a sharp change from the trend downward which began in February, 1932. To the thousands of insurance salesmen the upturn means increase in income. To millions of "consumers" it means a prospect of more stable days—So many people carry their savings in some insurance form.

* * *

¶ Europe's chief cause of unrest is its frontiers. So declares Prof. Albert Guerard in September Current History. He has been hunting vainly for perfect frontiers in Europe. The French valley of Aosta is in Italy; the mainly Italian city of Nice is in France. The boundaries of 1914 were not satisfactory; those of today are less so. Nationalism makes frontiers open wounds. It is not their location but thoughts about them that should change. They should mean no more than state lines in America—Then frontiers would cease to be affrontiers to anybody.

Where France Plans To Aid Navigation

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Disputed Islands

France to Hold Sovereignty Over China Sea Isles

Plans to Use Land as Aid to Navigation; Answers Japan's Claims

PARIS, Aug. 22 (AP)—French officials said today that the Government was determined to maintain sovereignty over a group of small islands in the China Sea, ownership of which recently was claimed formally, despite Japanese objections.

France has answered Japan's inquiries and its claim to the islands, these officials asserted, by agreeing to respect Japanese commercial interests there.

The Government's plan for the little dots of land contemplates lighthouses and buoys as an aid to navigation, it was said, but the idea of attaching any military importance to the group was scouted.

Japan can present its case to the Hague Tribunal, it was pointed out, but the French said they were confident that Tokyo would recognize the sovereignty of France.

Japanese traders are interested in the islands because of their guano and phosphate deposits and France wants them because they will make good bases for seaplanes and small naval craft.

A Foreign Office spokesman said M. Renzo Sawada, charge d'affaires in Paris, on Aug. 19 handed to the French Government a reply to the French communication concerning the recent occupation of the isles by France. Beyond the fact that the French claims are firmly contested, the contents of the note were not disclosed by the spokesman. He added that the question would be taken up in Franco-Japanese negotiations.

The six islands in which Tokyo is chiefly interested are the Spratley, the largest of the group; Thi Tu, North Danger, Itu Abu, Loa Itu and Amboyna. The others are the Twin-Isles and Tempest Island.

Hearings Open On Control Of Retail Stores

Code for 1,500,000 Shops With 5,000,000 Employees Affected

Seek to Ban Abuses

Coal and Auto Codes Only Two Big Industries Out and They Are Imminent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Outlawry of unfair methods of competition throughout the 1,500,000 retail stores of the country was the objective of NRA officials and retail merchants alike as hearings opened today on a code of fair competition for the trade which will affect more than 5,000,000 wage earners.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson himself took time out from his drive for the completion of the soft coal code to open the hearings with a vigorous plea to do "one of the most constructive jobs in the whole recovery movement," and to reply to recent charges that boycotting and "man-hunting" are the methods to be employed in enforcement of blue-eagle codes.

The opening session was also the setting for a plea on the part of consumers' representatives to make the code the medium for a much-needed reform in the installment purchasing and consumers credit methods of the national retail trade.

Have to Halt Abuses

Miss Constance Kent, representing the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, outlined the abuses of the present system under which installment purchasers unwittingly pay carefully concealed interest rates which in fact run from 12 to as high as 80 per cent on the principal as shown in a series of articles printed in The Christian Science Monitor this spring.

Abuses in retail competition practices, which would be outlawed under the code, range from prohibitions against selling at less than invoice cost, through false advertising and "knocking" competitors to the sale of convict or prison-made goods. The code also would adopt the recovery act provisions of free unionization of labor and proposes a general 40-hour week, with exceptions and minimum wages ranging from $12 to $16 a week.

General Johnson availed himself of the hearing to reply pointedly to critics who have been charging his administration both with government intereference in business and with a ruthless appeal to mob spirit and the use of the boycott to enforce the President's reëmployment agreements.

Not Government Interference

An attempt to stop unfair competition, he declared, was not "government interference in anything." He described the NRA drive on the contrary as an "attempt to lift the inhibition on coöperation to permit

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Labor Demands Hand in Making Readjustments

State Leader Says NRA Committees 'Stacked' With Employers

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor will ask Washington for a second New Deal in the set-up of the state committees and other local groups under the NRA. This communication will be sent to Mr. Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, sometime today.

It will demand a complete change in the present make-up of these committees which are now almost entirely constituted of employers, Mr. Robert Watt, secretary of the federation, said today. It will point out that labor will be satisfied with nothing short of equal representation with employers on the committees. It further recommends representation for the press, for the clergy and for the consumer in order to insure an impartial viewpoint.

Will Defer Action

Labor will defer the setting up of its own councils which were planned as a substitute for the constituted committees until word from Washington is received. Labor is determined to go as far as possible along the path of conciliation before taking things into its own hands. This move was determined upon in order that labor might go as far as possible in the spirit of the NRA, Mr. Watt said.

If employee councils have to be formed they will completely ignore the constituted boards and committee, Mr. Watt asserted.

Complaints of non-American industries which threaten to thwart the American recovery program continued to come in. Today federation headquarters received the complaint that a Canadian concern in Brighton, the New England Spun Silk Corporation, was working its employees 75 hours a week, and paying them $15.

Another case was a report that 20 employees of a Malden power company had been dropped, some after 15 to 20 years of service. This fact was particularly disturbing to Mr. Watt, who said that if there is any group capable of bearing increased labor costs it is the utilities.

Seventeen Laid Off

According to an official of the Malden company, there were 17 laid off on a temporary basis until there is more work.

Mr. Watt scoffed at this explanation insisting that now is the time when there is work in the utility field. Even if there were no work for these men the spirit of the recovery program demands, he said, that what work there is be shared.

"We have surrounded them with monopolistic privileges," he said. "We are now asking that they assume some of the responsibilities of such advantages."

At a meeting yesterday of the Massachusetts Recovery Board, a director of complaints was appointed. Provisions also were made for local conciliation committees to which might be invited labor representatives. This did not suit Mr. Watt, however.

Chinese Emperors Summered Here in Splendor

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Manchu Stronghold Now in Hands of Japanese

Upper Left—This Pagoda Is a Landmark in "Valley of the Temples." Upper Right—Pleasure Pavilion in Grounds of Imperial Palace. Lower Center—Massive Fortress Temple in Imperial Valley.

Central European Bloc Looms In Path of Germany's Growth

Guarantee of Austria's Independence by Italy Seen in Recent Talks—French Show Little Concern Over Rising Prominence of Mussolini

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

VIENNA, Aug. 22—That Italy will guarantee Austria's independence is the interpretation placed here upon the successful outcome of the conversations of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss with Premier Mussolini at Rimini.

It is believed here that a prelude has been enacted for effecting the economic recovery of Danubian countries by establishment of an Italian - Austrian - Hungarian bloc that will enable the latter two states to coöperate with the Little Entente countries, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia, without being dominated by them.

While careful observers see no sensational results from the many recent diplomatic visits to Rome, Vienna and Berlin, improvement in the economic position cannot be without significant consequences.

On his return to Vienna last evening, Chancellor Dollfuss stated his conviction that Signor Mussolini and Italy were determined to give Austria substantial and practical economic aid.

The chief feature of diplomatic developments in central Europe in recent weeks is that Austria and Hungary are moving toward intimate political and economic cooperation under leadership of Italy.

There is gradually appearing a new central European entity in contradistinction to the Little Entente and in opposition to the aspirations of Germany. It is a protégé of Italy, but not hostile to France.

It is clear that Italy is taking a more dominant position in this part of the world now, but without active French opposition.

Italy's Aid to Austria Not Hostile to Germany, Berlin Comment Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BERLIN, Aug. 22—The Mussolini-Dollfuss conversations passed almost without comment in the German press, most newspapers only printing Italian, French and English press opinions. If one should judge the Reich's attitude to the German-Austrian question simply from the Government-controlled press here one might assume that Germany was merely an interested outsider.

Among the few comments made that from "Conti," a semi-official agency, emphasizes Premier Benito Mussolini's good intentions toward

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Japan to Develop Wilds of Jehol To Draw Tourists

Air Woman Finds Nipponese Pushing Construction of Road and Rail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China — Mrs. Lewis Rose, lecturer, of Hartford, Conn., is said to be the first American woman to visit Chengteh (Jehol City), capital of Jehol, since its occupation by the Japanese. Flying there from the railway town of Chinchow, in a Japanese military airplane, Mrs. Rose obtained a good view of the palaces and temples of the old Manchu summer capital hidden among the hills of Jehol.

Mrs. Rose reports that the Japanese plans for developing tourist traffic to Jehol include automobile roads, railroads and a modern network of airways. Work on some of these projects already has been started.

Chengteh, at the head of navigation of the Lwan-ho, lies about 130 miles northeast of this city. It was in the splendid palace of Chengteh that the Emperor Ch'ien Lung received the historic trade mission from England, headed by Lord Macartney, in 1793. The Japanese are planning to open to the public the city's interesting palaces and temples.

Housewives Have Hard Time To Keep Budgets Under NRA

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Housewives have noticed that higher prices the grocer and department stores are charging are already throwing carefully compiled budgets out of balance. Things are happening in Washington every day now which are destined to shrink the housewife's dollar more and more.

The cost of food is rising more rapidly than at an time since the World War, when the "high cost of living" became a national by-word. The new potato crop, backbone of many an American meal, is selling at prices about 90 per cent higher than those of a year ago. The increase in egg prices was earlier and larger than usual.

All of the 51 cities where the bureau of labor statistics surveys retail food prices showed increases in the average cost of food at the time of the last report ranging from Birmingham, San Francisco and Seattle, where the rise was only 3 per cent, to Minneapolis and St. Paul, where there was a 14 per cent increase.

Increases in bread prices seem to have been checked at least temporarily, but a pound loaf of bread now costs about 1.4 cents more than it did on Feb. 15. Bakers began raising their prices in July, partly due to the processing tax on wheat and partly to higher prices for various materials used in the ordinary loaf of bread. One of the latest warnings to the housewife tells her to guard against a possible lowering of the quality of bread as an alternative to price increases—"a form of profiteering as injurious to consumers as unreasonable price increases."

Two other things happened in the past week to add to the expense column of the housewife's budget. A program from the Department of Agriculture to slaughter 5,000,000 sows and little pigs is designed to send hog prices up 25 per cent or more, with ham, pork chops, bacon and other items on the grocer's meat counter following suit. The dairy products he brings out of his refrigerator he will have to ask more for as the result of a $30,000,000 plan to cut down the supply of butter, cheese and other by-products of milk.

The lady of the house, moreover, is finding that the new fall clothes she must buy for her family are costing her more than she expected in some cases. The 49-cent cotton house dress that she used to find in the bargain basement is going to cost at least $1.

There were nearly 34,000,000 cotton dresses made to retail at less than $1, manufactured in 1931, and probably even more in the last two years. With the higher wages paid to labor under the codes, increased employment, the reduction of cotton acreage and the processing tax, cotton materials have increased 100 per cent. Rayons are up 50 and 60 per cent. With sweatshop conditions eliminated under the proposed code for the silk dress industry the $5 gown sold by small fly-by-night shops will be a thing of the past.

Next spring will see even higher levels. Prices to clothing dealers for spring merchandise will advance about 35 per cent over the fall levels, it is estimated, with retail prices advancing somewhat more than wholesale prices.

Another chunk out of the household running expenses will probably go to paying increased gasoline prices. There will be less cheap gasoline produced in "hot oil" fields, no cut rates or discounts. The filling station operator will not have to work as long hours with small pay as he has in the past.

The Administration's aim is to give these extra dollars from the housewife's pocketbook to the farmer and the laborer who has bought things too cheap at the expense of these other two classes.

Consumers will be willing to shoulder the burden of higher prices provided the benefit is going to those who need it, it is believed. With more money in his pocket the farmer can buy the things the city dweller makes, and when the machinery gets into full swing, the housewife will have more money to spend. But right now the expenditure column is beginning to loom large compared with the family resources.

Spreading of City Workers Over Farm Areas Proposed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—The Federal Government is now working on details of a broad plan to put into operation the most practical back-to-the-farm movement that has yet been devised, it is reported by farm leaders from Washington, where they got advance word of the plans.

The idea is to settle city workers on small farms within easy motoring distance of cities where they labor.

They would continue at their jobs in the factories, raise enough food for themselves and maybe a little over—and have something to fall back on if depression came and pay stopped.

Modest farms would be put within their reach by specially favorable terms of purchase made possible by the Government.

This project is attributed to Prof. M. L. Wilson of Montana State Agricultural College, who originally was given a high post in the wheat acreage reduction program. As one of the principal sponsors of the domestic allotment plan which President Roosevelt adopted, Professor Wilson is known in agricultural circles throughout the country.

But close as he was to the Government's designs for cutting wheat production, he cherished more the possibility of giving industrial workers living in constant uncertainty the fuller life that a home in the country would offer, say men fresh from Washington.

In the transfer of workers from the city to more self-supporting conditions in the country, he saw great possibilities for building for good citizenship.

Recently the opportunity was given him, when he was transferred from the wheat program to the back-to-the-farm undertaking. For this Congress has made $25,000,000 available.

While such a sum will not go a great way, it is expected by farm authorities that it will be enough to give a fair start and open up a policy which may be carried further.

In contrast with some of the back-to-the-farm plans, this one is regarded as thoroughly feasible by agricultural experts here. They point out that it would not add to the farm surplus, which it is the Government's energetic purpose to reduce.

The amount that industrial workers settled on farms would produce would not be much more than they needed for their own uses. If there was anything over, it would not be large. They would, of course, take off the market as much buying power as they now exercise in supplying their needs in the city. This loss would be small and could be overlooked in consideration of the general good, farm leaders agreed.

Federal Bank Head Of Boston Arrested, Held in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Mr. Daniel Mulloney, former president of the closed Federal National Bank of Boston, today was arrested on a bench warrant, issued in Boston, on his indictment there on charges of making false entries in the books of the bank and misapplication of the bank's funds.

The indictments, two in number, were returned in Boston yesterday and the warrant was immediately issued. Both the warrant and certified copies of the indictment were sent here and United States Marshal Raymond Mulligan served the warrant on the Boston banker today after Mr. Mulloney had testified before a Federal Grand Jury which has been investigating the affairs of former Mayor James J. Walker.

The first indictment contains two counts, both of which alleged Mr. Mulloney made and caused to be made false entries in the books of the bank Sept. 2, 1930, for the purpose of defrauding the bank, which was a member of the Federal Reserve System.

Specifically, the amount involved in this indictment was $29,458.82, purported to have been a loan to one John B. O'Leary, whom the indictment described as a dummy notemaker. The true bill alleged that the money was for Mulloney's own use.

Natives Hold Aloof as Plane Lands But King Guards It for Two Nights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Major Brackley, commander of the Imperial Airways liner Astrea which recently landed in Sydney on the completion of a flight from England, tells the story of his experience with a native king when the airplane made a forced landing on Bathurst Island, 60 miles from Darwin.

Mission workers there had foreseen the possibility of a machine flying the Timor Sea having one day to make a forced landing, and therefore enlisted the aid of the natives to clear a landing ground. Planes, however, continued to wing their way overhead until the Astrea was forced to land. For several hours after the forced landing the King and his tribe held aloof. But suddenly the King gave a whoop of delight and, racing to the plane's side, pointed to the British Crown in the Royal Mail insignia. Then he addressed his subjects: "Biggum bird he belongem King; King of England. Me know his crown. Me mission boy. Fathers tellem me. You no touch. Taboo."

All the natives except the King then departed. Being himself a king he was not affected by the taboo. But one monarch must do what he can for another monarch, and so the native King himself swept out the air liner with a brush of palm fronds, and his women brought him water so that he might wash the machine, with Major Brackley and his crew standing by in amazement. For the two nights the Astrea stayed on Bathurst Island the King slept underneath it in the open.

When the airmen were ready to fly on to Darwin, Major Brackley suggested that, as some return for his work, the King should accept a trip to the mainland. "No," replied the King. "But you tellum King belong you send me flour. Me like."

It is now up to Major Brackley to bring the incident under the notice of King George.

Wheat Nations Try Pact With Big Consumers

Delegates of 29 Nations Meet in London to Rush Grain Agreement

'Big Four' Active

Permanent International Advisory Board Named on Crop Reduction

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 22—Establishment of a permanent international advisory committee to coördinate programs for regulation of wheat production and consumption were considered at a conference of 29 nations here yesterday.

The rapidity of the activities of the conference together with the unanimity upon tentative proposals submitted by the "Big Four"—the United States, Australia, the Argentine and Canada—indicates the possibility of reaching a definite agreement on the marketing of wheat surpluses and the control of excess output.

A tentative agreement to limit the output of 1933 and 1934 crops by 15 per cent having been reached by the Big Four and the Danubian countries, the conference now seeks the coöperation of the importing nations, Germany, France and Italy, the major nations from which concessions may be sought, as these have been vigorously stimulating agriculture with consequent reduction in wheat imports. It is pointed out that if importers increase their own acreage, no possible curtailment by major producers will be effective. Thus the conference adopted as the basis of discussion four points:

Firstly, wheat importing nations agree not to increase acreage.

Secondly, they agree to increase consumption, especially through removing measures tending to lower the quality of breadstuffs through substitutes.

Thirdly, they agree to reduce tariffs in proportion to improvement in wheat prices.

Fourthly, they will gradually remove import quotas.

Under the agreement wheat producing nations would remove quotas affecting the 1933 crops, but look forward toward restoration of normal trade conditions in the following year.

The conference has named subcommittees to consider technical details.

The position of Russia is not yet clear. Major producers feel that the Soviets should limit export to 25,000,000 bushels a year, while the Soviet is understood to want to triple this amount. Possibilities of restrictive Russian harvests, however, are expected to temper the Russian position.

America, according to Mr. Frederick E. Murphy, head of the United States group, has not presented any "plan." Mr. Murphy denied reports that the United States was threatening to penalize other nations if no agreement were reached. Should an unlikely eventuality force individual nations to seek an outlet for surpluses on the general world market, every effort would be made to do it in an orderly manner, he declared. He is hopeful that a constructive agreement will be reached and he emphasized the importance with which the United States regards a solution of the wheat problem, declaring that unless the world gets rid of the surplus, there appears to be no way of extrication from the present unfavorable situation.

World's Wheat Paradox Of Famine Amid Plenty Again Confronts Nations

By the Associated Press

The paradox of wheat—of surplus and famine, or low prices and high—again confronts the nations.

Soviet Russia claims a bumper crop, but the price of bread is doubled; European countries have good harvests but there is famine among China's millions; the Argentine Bureau of Statistics predicts a 5,000,000-bushel slump in world production, but prices are low.

Twenty-nine nations are represented in a conference seeking a solution to the problem, but not a few of them are taking measures to make their wheat markets self-sufficient.

The conference, conducted in London after two previous parleys failed to reach an agreement on production and exporting, is considering a four-part proposal which would bind importing nations to increase their purchases, to preserve the quality of breadstuffs, to adjust tariffs, and to declare "in principle" for modification of import restrictions.

The main exporting countries—the United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina—agree in principle on the necessity for a two-year program of cutting down acreages and exports and for a similar arrangement with Danubian nations.

There is another side of the picture.

Italy wants a sound internal wheat market, and plans to continue high import duties and other emergency measures to achieve that end.

These points are involved:

Sufficiently high duties to keep imported wheat from lowering prices; ample credit arrangements so farmers can store their stocks for better conditions; regulated marketing; the obligation of millers to use a very high percentage of native wheat.

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Things Present

American crime statistics indicate that youngsters of 15 years outnumber all others in the criminal class—and exceeding those aged 18 years by only 10 per cent! Read the editorial "Youth and Crime."

Parents will welcome a discussion of "Habits Formed Through Play" on the Progress in Education page.

Why not have your own bean-hole beans? Mm-m! Full directions on the Home Building and Gardening page.

The puzzle fans will find a puzzle to edit and another to piece together on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the following: Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page (with its helpful article in the Baby's First Year series), Come Play, more Vacation Vocations, and another adventure with that most illustrious squirrel, Mr. Scroggins.

Economic Trend Forcing Changes In College Books

Dean of Wharton School Includes NRA Plan in New Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22—Universities and colleges today are faced with the necessity of readjusting and reorganizing their courses in the fields of applied economics and political science to insure the inclusion of recent important developments in the theories of government and business, Dr. Joseph H. Willits, dean of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, said here yesterday.

"Many old theories of government and business and many methods of procedure, some of which never before were questioned, now are being strongly disputed," Dr. Willits said. "New theories and new methods are being advanced with startling rapidity. In economics, for instance, stress has been laid in the past on the problems of the individual enterprise and its adjustment to general conditions. This emphasis has been changed almost overnight, and the emphasis now is placed more on the common problem of the whole industry and the efforts being made to solve them."

In addition to the rapid changes which are taking place in the economist's approach to his subject, there is the part that government is playing in business today, Dr. Willits said, through the National Industrial Recovery Act, which is adding, and will continue to add, much of importance to the study of business and economics," he said.

"Altogether," Dr. Willits continued, "there is presented a dynamic field in which we must deal with a totally new set of relationships, and, although we may be too much in the midst of things to appraise with finality the relative value of every step that is being taken, I believe a clear cut obligation rests upon every college and university.

"That obligation is to assist their students to a thorough knowledge of what is transpiring in governmental and business affairs today, and further, to inspire in the students a desire to weigh the significance of each new development in its relationship to what has gone before.

"Seldom, if ever, have young men and women had a greater opportunity to observe economic history in the making. Upon the extent to which they intelligently embrace this opportunity and profit by it may depend in large measure the economic future of the world."

Dr. Willits, who is professor of industry and director of the industrial research department as well as dean of the Wharton School, is also actively identified with the work of the Administration at Washington, serving on the subcommittee of the committee on planning named by the Department of Commerce. He is also a member of the federal advisory council of the United States Employment Service.

German Ambitions Face New Entity

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany, declaring that Italy has no other political consideration than the solution of Austria's problem in accordance with economic common sense, particularly that no solution is directed against Germany's interests. This same report declared French articles which speak of a German-Austrian-Italian-Hungarian bloc are misleading.

Evidence is not lacking that while Germany realizes that Italy is desirous of showing a favorable and understanding attitude toward Germany's revolution, Germany's attitude is unchanged regarding respect for Austria's sovereignty. Volkische Beobachter, official National Socialist organ, supports this contention.

Even after allowing that such press comments are intended for home consumption, the continued anti-Austrian speeches from Munich radio station by Herr Habicht, National Socialist inspector for Austria, indicate that Germany intends continuing its present attitude toward Austria or has little control over certain members of the National Socialist party.

Commenting on the Dolfuss visit to Italy, Herr Habicht declares, "Promises of help by the powers are only so many vain words, because the friends of Austria today are only pursuing their own interests and watching the situation as business men."

Austria may be reinforced for the time being by international aid, he said, but ultimately German-Austrian Anschluss alone can save Austria, and, in his opinion until that is achieved there can be no peace or stability in Europe.

It is realized here that an increase in members and reorganization of the Austrian army and the home defense force (Heimwehr), which Chancellor Dollfuss is reported as mentioning at Rimini, must react toward routing out National Socialist secret activities in Austria.

Pioneer Woman Sees Movie

HAVILAH CAMP, Sequoia National Forest, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP)—The traveling theater which entertained Conservation Corps boys here showed Mrs. Hanna Miller of Havilah the first motion pictures she ever had seen. She is 94, and came to California in a covered wagon.

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Barriers Scaled To Pan-American Seventh Congress

South American Press Takes Up Earnest Discussion of Agenda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Reawakened interest on the part of the United States in the Seventh Pan-American Conference, scheduled for Montevideo at the end of this year, is responsible for a favorable reaction among Latin Americans, and it is now accepted as a certainty that no obstacles will arise to prevent the gathering. Whatever may be the reasons for Washington's quickened interest in Pan-Americanism, it is welcomed in the southern half of the continent where newspapers and political and intellectual organizations have begun to study and discuss the tentative agenda.

The remarkable revulsion of South American feeling on the subject may be gauged by the fact that only a month ago Pan-Americanism was at a discount in the press and more than one chancellery on both sides of the Cordillera openly expressed their doubts as to whether the next conference would be held. Since then the London Economic Conference has met and partially failed. The Washington Government, as a result, has failed to disguise its future hopes for inter-American trade. It has actually commenced conversations with some of the powers. Within the past month, also, a working agreement has been established between the League of Nations and the A. B. C. here which has revived Chaco peace hopes. Both Bolivia and Paraguay once more are disposed to listen to the voice of reason.

The publication of the tentative agenda, therefore, has occurred at a much more favorable opportunity than could have been expected. South American opinion, so far as it can be judged by comments in Chile, Peru, Argentina and Brazil, is impressed with the provisional program arrangements. There are seven main subjects on the agenda and, in view of world developments since the last gathering at Havana, no surprise is expressed because of the preponderance of economics. "Economics and Financial Problems," although not placed first on the list, contains the largest number of items and consumes a large part of the agenda space.

In the economic sphere it was recognized that consideration of the recommendations of the fourth Pan-American Commercial Conference would take pride of place. These recommendations include customs tariffs, monetary stability and the possibility of a common monetary system, commercial arbitration and stimulation of tourist traffic. Furthermore, in the economic sphere there also will be discussed the subjects of foreign exchange bills, checks and other negotiable documents, bills of lading and insurance.

"The Organization of Peace" ranks as the first subject on the provisional agenda. This fact has given great pleasure to A. B. C. Pan-Americans, who once again are devoting their best efforts to restore peace in the Chaco. Points under this subject include methods to prevent and secure the pacific solution of inter-American conflicts, and inter-American Conciliation Commissions.

The second and third subjects are, respectively, International Law Problems and the Political and Civil Rights of Women. The fourth subject, Economic and Financial Problems, follows, after which there are (5) Social Problems, (6) Intellectual Coöperation and (7) Communications.

The foregoing tentative program is now being discussed by the various members of the Pan-American Union and is subject to modification by the various delegations, two-thirds of whose votes are necessary for agenda agreement. The exact date of the conference has yet to be fixed and, in the meantime, there is considerable South American interest and speculation regarding the United States delegation.

President Roosevelt is believed to be taking a personal interest in the conference, and nearly every South American power, recognizing the danger of political differences has been largely eliminated, is looking forward to concrete results at Montevideo, bringing a clearer Pan-American understanding and perhaps laying the foundation of continental economic alleviation.

New Estate Taxes Net Big Increase

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The new high tax rates on estates imposed by Congress a year ago brought into the Treasury $7,856,003 in July—the first full month they were payable—or one-fourth the total collected in 1932 when collections amounted to $29,693,061 under the old levies.

Internal revenue bureau officials said they expect the new taxes to show greater income as more estates come under provisions of the law.

The rates, ranging from 1 to 45 per cent, starting at $50,000, included in the billion dollar revenue bill, which provided the additional tax should become effective on estates following its enactment. Estates were granted 12 months in which to pay the tax which made the first full month of collections come in July this year.

New England Cities Bar Stage to Mrs. Costello

Mrs. Jessie B. Costello, recently acquitted of a murder charge, will not be permitted to appear on dance hall entertainment programs in Marlboro and Somerset, Mass., and Old Orchard Beach, Maine. The town officers in each case acted in behalf of the townspeople and the clergy.

Proprietors of the dance halls were told that their licenses would be revoked if they did not comply with the orders.

Makes Smooth Going for Town's Needy

Both Photos by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Surplus Vegetables Serve

Top—Polly, the Maynard Steam Roller, Backed Up to the Town's Canning Plant. Bottom—Town Boys Help in Plant. Each Can Must Have Its Salt.

Polly Drops Work on Roads To Cook Beans for Maynard

Veteran Steam Roller Backs Up to Town Cannery and Supplies Steam for Cooking Tanks—Product Will Feed Needy This Winter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAYNARD, Mass., Aug. 22—This town's 15-ton steam roller has put a white cap on its stack, a bungalow apron over its lap and is in the "rôle" of a cook for the summer.

Yes sir, "Polly," as "all hands around" know the faithful old roller, is backed up to a building where a unique community canning factory has been set up and is furnishing live steam to cook the vegetables. And it is doing a first-class job of it, too, they all say.

Use of the steam roller to serve as cook for the canning project, was suggested as a joke. At a citizens' committee meeting called to discuss plans for the municipal canning factory, the town highway superintendent called out when the question of how the vegetables would be cooked came up, "why not use the steam roller."

Everybody laughed. But when serious consideration of the idea was given, the practicability of the roller in providing steam for cooking, was seen. Immediately, the suggestion was unanimously approved and the services of "Polly" automatically drafted.

Factory to Supply Needy

The Maynard municipal canning factory where "Polly" is chief cook but not the "bottle washer," is proving to be one of the town's most successful endeavors. The plant is in charge of the welfare department. The plan is to supply the needy of the town with canned vegetables during the winter. In this way, they will receive larger quantities of food and save the town money.

"We eat what we can and what we can't eat we can," is Maynard's method of utilizing the produce from the town's 20-acre community garden, cared for by the able-bodied men on the welfare list.

Mr. Donald A. Lent, local high school teacher, former athletic coach and graduate of Massachusetts State College, is responsible for the municipal canning factory, which is now turning out about 1000 cans of vegetables daily.

As supervisor of the community gardens, Mr. Lent had an unusually large garden planted this year. With prospects of bumper crops early in the season, he presented the idea of a canning factory to the welfare department. It was immediately approved and the citizens' committee met with Mr. Lent to decide the necessary steps.

Everybody Pitches In

Hardly had the news of the proposed plant been announced than the local officials of the American Power Company offered their cooperation by giving the use of one of their unoccupied buildings on the edge of town. The American Woolen Company here helped by having the tanks, trays and benches built for the canning factory.

With his knowledge of canning gained while a student at Amherst, Mr. Lent was able to plan and design the equipment for the building. Everybody pitched in and helped, and the factory was ready for operation within a few weeks after the idea was presented.

"Polly" was recalled from some road work it was doing at the other end of town. Proudly it chugged along to assume its new duties and backed up behind the building where it was to serve as cook for the canning operations. Workers in the town's water department were on hand and a pipe was run out from the tanks to a steam outlet on the back of the roller. It took just about five minutes to hook up old "Polly."

Live steam poured through the pipe and into the tank coils where it heated the water to a temperature of about 200 degrees in a few minutes. The steam was carried into two cooking tanks and a washing bin, thus doing about twice as much work as a stove and in much less time.

Sure Pulls the Steam

Engineer Lovering, 10 years at the helm of "Polly," smiles at the idea of the roller being used as a cook. "Kind of crude but it does the work after a fashion," he says. "Pulls the steam to beat the band. More so, in fact, than when on the road rolling and digging. Even have to watch it closer. But it gives them what they want. 'It's 17 years old and I tell you it doesn't owe the town a thing."

When success of "Polly" as a cook was assured and the equipment seemed satisfactory enough to begin operations, men on the welfare roll and their boys ranging from eight years old up, spent the first day in the fields picking bushels of green beans. Eagerly under a hot sun they went about their task.

The next day, the same men and boys worked in the factory, washing, cutting and canning the beans they picked the day before. Under the trained eye of Mr. Lent, the inexperienced but enthusiastic canners became surprisingly efficient.

Women Drop In to See

Women dropped in to see how they were "doing it." They could not offer any suggestions to better the system. Perhaps they would sit down with a young lad to help cut or show him how he might do it a bit faster. But all agreed that the men were doing as well as the women could do it.

Mr. Lent runs the cover machine while supervising the rest of the work. A boy attends to putting salt into each can, while another checks to see that the tins are thoroughly washed.

The beans are about all canned now and nearly 6000 tins have been put up. The little group is to tackle tomatoes next week and they expect to get about 15,000 cans. Beets, carrots and other vegetables will also be canned if there is a surplus. The factory will run right up to frost time.

Mr. Lent points out that there is a possibility of local farmers having their surplus crops canned at the plant. It is also possible, he says, that the Welfare Department may find ways of securing products of near-by farms at a cost that would make it profitable to extend the output of the factory beyond the products of the community gardens.

Memorial Transferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Col. Arthur E. Wilbourn, resident commissioner in charge of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County battlefield memorial, has received orders from the quartermaster-general directing the transfer of the Fredericksburg and Petersburg military parks from the War Department to the Department of the Interior. The transfer was provided for in the executive order of President Roosevelt issued June 10 as a part of his reorganization and redistribution of governmental functions.

Engineers Split On NRA's Success At Stevens Camp

To Some It Is Salvation of Nation—Others State It Is Dangerous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., Aug. 21—Crumbling credit and insufficient purchasing power brought about the 1929 debacle, in the opinion of Mr. Ralph E. Flanders, speaking at the closing session of the third annual economic conference at the engineering camp of Stevens Institute of Technology here yesterday.

The crisis cannot be laid at the door of overproduction, Mr. Flanders held, for "the scale of material production, consumption and enjoyment in 1929 was one which may be attained again with safety, and with safety surpassed."

Speaking of the National Recovery Administration and its effect on the economic order, Mr. Flanders referred to the Administration's policies as an "unnatural strain" and made a plea for "liquidating this heroic effort into a simpler and gentler reliance on age-old social forces, but with these forces more wisely controlled, more humbly accepted."

In view of nationalistic tendencies now prevalent throughout the world, the gold standard "is not only unnecessary, but also impossible," was the view of Mr. Marcus Nadler, professor of finance at New York University, another speaker. What is needed today is a currency system which permits internal currency management and assures external stability at the same time, he declared.

The Administration has a manized job ahead of it in putting through its NRA policies, declared Mr. John Van Brunt, vice-president of Combustion Engineering Company, Inc. He held that one of the chief dangers lay in the fact that the producer who increases his pay roll must of necessity increase the price to the consumer, with the consequence that "prices may be advanced so abruptly and to such an extent that buying will slow down or stop."

Mr. Ralph West Robey, financial editor of the New York Evening Post, characterized the Roosevelt Administration policy as "opportunistic," but declared that back of it was "a force of logic which has been irresistible."

"Personally, it does not appear to me that even an attempt to go back to the old system as we knew it before 1929 should be made," he continued. "On the contrary, I think it the part of both social and economic wisdom to make basic changes along the lines that currently are referred to as 'liberal.' In doing this, however, it must be recognized that regardless of the social and economic system with which we end up it is necessary for business men to be able to plan on the future. They can not do this unless the financial policies of the Government comply with a standard which can be forecast and in which those with money to invest can have confidence. The alternative to this certainty is the gradual reduction of the standard of living of the American people."

Union Pacific Earnings

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—The Union Pacific System reports an improvement in July earnings. Net operating income last month was $1,826,330, compared with $919,165 a year ago, while gross was $9,988,197, compared with $9,127,795 in July, 1932.

Rodriguez Forecasts Socialism With No Private Opposition

Industry, Labor and Government Will March Together, President Says—Revolution Held Far Ahead of Soviet Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Achievement of the goal of state socialism without resulting in any friction for private interests, "because the Government, industry and labor will march united," is predicted by President Rodrigues in a recent interview which amplifies and clarifies the Administration attitude toward the "six-year plan" now in process of being formulated.

The interview, published over the signature of Señor Ezequiel Padilla, Congressman and former Attorney-General of Mexico, reaffirms Mexico's aims and aspirations to "liberate her economy" (from foreign capital control) and to "organize and foment exploitation of our great extractive industries with national capital and national enterprises." This statement by President Rodrigues followed a review of existing conditions in which the President declared, "Foreign capital in the form in which it has been exploiting our wealth derived from our natural resources, in spite of their good will, takes an incalculable amount of products from us, leaving only low wages, insignificant taxes and scant circulation of the wealth extracted from our soil."

Six-Year Plan Constructive

"What this signifies," President Rodrigues continued, "is that our resources are enriching the economic life of foreign countries and when the raw materials return in the form of manufactured articles their acquisition by our consumers aids the prosperity of foreign industries, labor and public revenue and increases the poverty and misery of ours."

The Rodrigues interview, expanding interpretation of the six-year plan now being formulated, stresses the need of guaranteeing private interests. "Fundamentally," the President continued, "our economic activity rests upon the action of private initiative and the six-year plan should utilize the constructive possibilities of private effort, but this activity must develop under the standards of better distribution of returns. Private initiative should count with all kinds of guarantees within our thesis of equitable distribution of earnings."

President Rodriguez explains his efforts on behalf of raising salaries and praises the progress of the United States in this respect. Pleading for mutual confidence, the President says that "laborers are understanding more that their interests are bound to the prosperity of industry." Touching on the agricultural situation, he finds in that field the ultimate solution of the nation's economic problems and urges the "returning to the landowners the security of their property.

Aim Is to Utilize Every Acre

"Our maxim should be no idle land," the President continued. Replying to a question of the interviewer, "have you confidence that the private enterprise of Mexico can organize and develop large industries?" the President declared, "We have intelligent and competent laboring elements. For example, the railroad workers, who are all Mexicans; industries totally nationalized, such as that of the henequen in Yucatan and agricultural coöperatives, demonstrate the capacity of our people. In spite of unfavorable conditions under which Mexicans work in the United States, their activities have yielded great wealth to that country. Mexico has competent technicians and other elements. During the last few years we have founded so many new industries that there remain but few things which we cannot produce, notwitstanding the crisis through which we are living."

"Our revolution," the Chief Executive says, "which attempts to lay the foundations of a just social organization is, from the point of view of popular aspirations, much more advanced than that of the Russians, because ours does not destroy one of the postulates for which the nations throughout history have shed most blood, namely, human liberty."

Tap National Resources

Questioned regarding the statement that Mexico was unprepared for this advanced social system, President Rodriguez declared: "We must prepare men who will undertake large-scale exploitation of our national resources. In addition to polytechnic institutes, we need rural education, not with empirical ends, but with tendencies toward establishment of coöperative exploitation of our wealth."

The President praised the development of community competition in Italy, resulting in increased wheat production and reiterated that the basis for economic organization has been laid with the establishment of the National Economic Council which will "give all the experts of the nation's economic life a direct voice in the operation of the Government."

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He won't make it dull, dingy or old-looking, as coarse, harsh cleansers do.

Kitchen sinks that have been cleaned only with Bon Ami shine like new after years of use. *Because Bon Ami is different.* It is smooth and fine. It cleans thoroughly and quickly but doesn't injure the glossy enamel or porcelain. Bon Ami leaves your sink unscratched, really clean, nicely polished.

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ORANGES CALIFORNIA—MEDIUM SIZE Doz 29c
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TOMATOES NATIVE 2 Lbs 7c
CELERY NATIVE WHITE Bunch 10c
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Asparagus Tips FINAST 2 1 Lb Tins 35c
Diplomat CHICKEN NOODLE Dinner 1 Lb Jar 21c
Armour's LUNCH TONGUE No ½ Tin 12½c
No 1 Tin 23c
N. UNEEDA BISCUITS 4 Pkgs 17c
B. UNEEDA GRAHAMS Pkg 18c
C. BROWNIE THINS Lb Bulk 21c
FAVORITES Fancy assorted with delicious cream centers Pkg 25c
PREMIUM FLAKES 1 Lb Can 17c

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BLUEBERRY CAKE
Made in our own bakery with fresh berries and finest ingredients.
Each 17c
WHOLE WHEAT BREAD
VARY THE BREAD YOU SERVE AT YOUR MEALS
Serve it toasted or plain—its flavor is very popular
20 oz Loaf 6c
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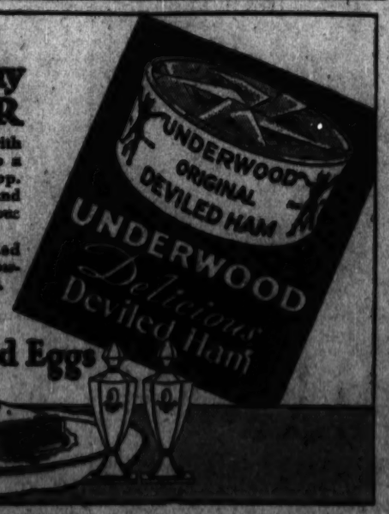
Spread hot toast with Underwood's. Drop a poached egg on top. There's your ham and eggs—with a delicious new flavor.
Underwood Deviled Ham is now at the lowest prices of all time.
...Great!... for Ham and Eggs



Hoover Is Asked To Tell Story Of Michigan Banks

Couzens Feels Former President Can Throw Light on Situation

DETROIT, Aug. 22 (AP)—Plans were being completed here today to obtain the testimony of former President Hoover for the open grand jury investigation of Detroit's banking difficulties.

Mr. Harry S. Toy, prosecutor, and Mr. Harry B. Keidan, circuit judge, the latter sitting as the one-man court of inquiry, decided last night to ask Mr. Hoover to accept a subpœna after Senator James Couzens (R.), of Michigan, had wound up a day of startling charges with the suggestion that Mr. Hoover be requested to testify.

Senator Couzens testified yesterday that the Federal Government knew of "deplorable conditions" in the now closed First National Bank-Detroit almost 10 months before the Michigan banking holiday.

He also asserted that, had not "the powers that be" been reluctant to start "an epidemic of bank closings during a political year" they would have required a more drastic write-down of losses brought to light during examinations of the books of the First National and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce.

The Guardian National, like the First National, failed to reopen after the conclusion of Michigan's banking holiday.

Whether Mr. Hoover will be asked to come to Detroit to give his testimony was not decided. It was expected that the more likely course would be the taking of his deposition at Palo Alto.

Efforts to contact Mr. Hoover for a comment regarding the decision of the investigating jury were not immediately successful. At his Palo Alto home he was said to be on a fishing party in Oregon or northern California.

Senator Couzens told the jury here yesterday that "there has been all kinds of 'kiting' of checks" in an effort to mislead the public as to the actual condition of the two national banks whose closings last February the jury is investigating.

The Michigan Senator, declining to give the source of his information on the grounds that it was confidential, said he was "satisfied that if the prosecutor goes into the dealings between the groups he will find all kinds of 'kiting' of checks. This is a very serious situation."

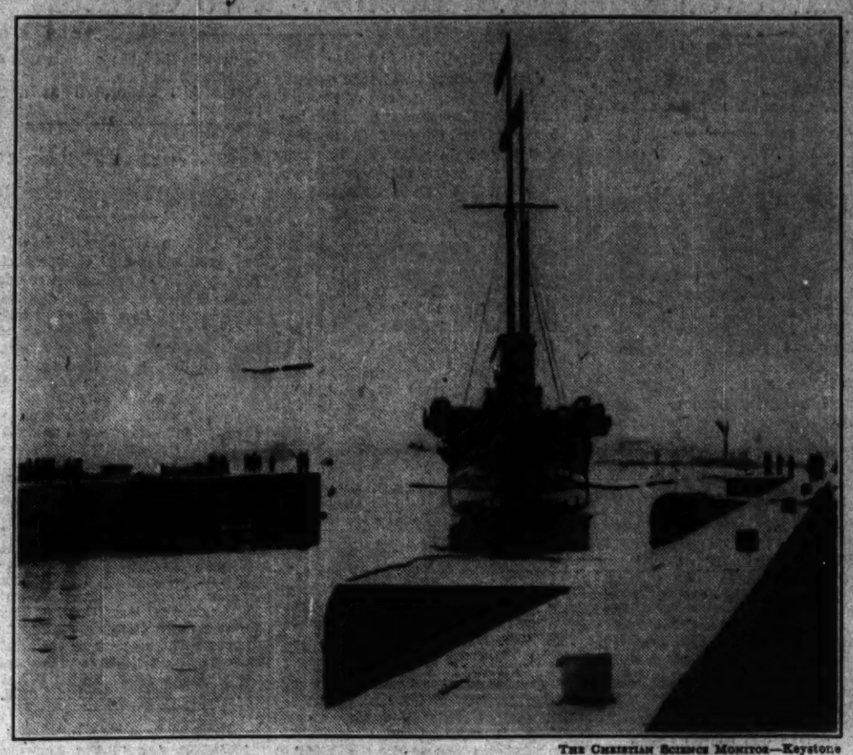
He declared such action was made "as the time for the regular examinations approached."

"I am informed that on one occasion the Detroit Trust Company got $6,000,000 from the First National Bank-Detroit," he said. "It then turned around and deposited this $6,000,000 with the First National as a trust fund. The net effect of this was to show that each bank had $6,000,000 in cash more than it actually had."

Previously during the morning the Senator had read a letter from Mr. George P. Davison, New York banker, denying that he had offered the presidency of a large Detroit bank to be owned by New York interests to Mr. Wilson W. Mills, former chairman of the First National board.

After reading the letter, however, the Senator said that Mr. J. T. McMillan and Mr. E. D. Stair, directors of the First National, had told him Mr. Mills had stated at a directors' meeting that he would head a new bank.

Ready to Take Greatest Vessels Afloat



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

Royal Yacht Cutting the Tape of New Graving Dock at Southampton, Eng.

New Dry Dock At Southampton World's Largest

Structure Recently Opened Part of Southern Railway Extension Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—What is claimed to be the world's largest graving dock, which was formally opened here by King George when the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert sailed in and broke a white ribbon stretched across the entrance, is only a part of a great £7,000,000 extension scheme initiated by the Southern Railway in 1924.

The building of the graving dock was undertaken two years ago to be ready to accommodate the great 70,000-ton Cunarder which was started but on which work has been temporarily suspended. As Sir Percy Bates, chairman of the Cunard company, said at the opening ceremony, "The cradle is now ready and, at the worst, there may be only a little delay before the child gets into it."

The construction of the dock involved first the surrounding of the area, which was part of an expanse of mud flats, by a gravel inclosing bank which was made water tight by a curtain of steel sheet piling. The site was then pumped dry and the gravel bed removed, to be used later for making the vast masses of concrete required. The excavation necessitated the removal of 1,258,000 cubic yards of soil and the building of 450,000 cubic yards of concrete wall.

The dock is 1200 feet long, 135 feet wide at the entrance, and 59½ feet from cope to floor. It is opened by a sliding caisson which is drawn by an electric winch into a recess. The 54-inch pumps can empty the dock of its 260,000 tons of water in four hours.

The dock as it stands today is said to be the largest in the world though in breadth it has to yield pride of place to the combined lock and dry-dock at St. Nazaire in France which is 29 feet broader though 52 feet shorter. It would probably be able to take any vessel up to 100,000 tons, certainly any vessel in the world at present, either built or building.

Luther's Anniversary Observed in Germany

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 22—The Evangelical Chruch in Germany and abroad was represented at the opening ceremony of Martin Luther's four hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration at Eisleven last weekend.

Speeches indicating Luther's importance to German religious and cultural development and comparisons of Luther and Hitler in the life of the nation were delivered. In Eisleven's historical market place Luther players depicted scenes in the life of the great reformer.

Another Woman Takes Air Job

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

They Hold Endurance Record

Mrs. Frances Harrell Marsalis, Left, and Mrs. Louise Thaden, Taken at the Time of Their Record Refueling Flight Last Year.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROOSEVELT FLYING FIELD, N. Y., Aug. 22—Women are making good as commercial air pilots and already three of them are earning a living driving big flying machines through the skies. The latest of them to find a job is Mrs. Frances Harrell Marsalis of Garden City, who has entered the employ of the Roosevelt Flying Corporation, a commercial organization.

On One Side of Creek He's Harold; On Other Side He's 'Lum Tow Peter'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—There has been discovered just outside the city a man of two personalities, one for each side of a creek. On one side of Wolli Creek he is Harold Harbour, a young Australian. On the other side he is Lum Tow Peter, a market gardener.

About five years ago Mr. Harbour lost his job. Rather than accept the state dole he asked local Chinese to teach him market gardening. Finally, Mow Chong found he needed a helper and Mr. Harbor was selected to be his assistant.

Because "Harold" is hard to pronounce with a Chinese tongue Mr. Harbour became "Peter," and because the Chinese thought so much of him they gave him the family name of Lum Tow. This, it is explained, is a singular honor denoting that they considered him of equal standing with themselves and as coming from the same town of Lum Tow in China.

When it rains this man dons the big grass hat of the Chinese and covers his shoulders with a straw cape. "It is hard work but honest," Harold Harbour says, "and it is better than taking the dole."

Small Motorcars Dominate Market In Birmingham

English Market in South Africa and Canada Shows Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — "Baby" automobiles continue to dominate the market of the motorcar industry in the Birmingham and Coventry district. The result of this has been that though the number of vehicles produced so far in 1933 shows an increase of about 10 per cent over the 1932 rate of production the actual turnover has not been so large as might be expected from those figures.

An encouraging feature of the industry has been the recent expansion of overseas trade, particularly in South Africa, where British cars are said to be in great favor, and in Canada. There has also been improvement in the Australian market. In some parts of the European continent trade in British cars is also growing brisker, particularly in Spain, Denmark, and Sweden. Coventry is also supplying airplane engines to Spain.

Against increased prosperity of the private automobile trade in the Midlands, it must be recorded that the demand for heavy trucks and motorcycles is still small. In the case of the heavy vehicles there is some uncertainty as to restrictions and possible legislation in the future.

While the motorcycle trade has dwindled—except in the case of one or two firms specializing in the more expensive kind of cycle, for which the demand is fairly steady—trade in ordinary pedal cycles has increased enormously. It is estimated that during the past year sales have gone up by at least 100 per cent.

A factor in this increase is held to be the growth of the Youth Hostel movement, for the inexpensive Youth Hostel holiday is only available to walkers and the pedal cyclists.

Glider Completes Tow-Line 'Tour' Of Southern Europe

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Mr. Robert Kronfield, one of the foremost gliders in the world, has just made a remarkable "four country flight" in his glider Austria II, towed by an airplane.

His route was Vienna, Budapest, Milan, Zurich, Vienna. In arriving at each one of these places, he released the tow line, with which he was being pulled, and after circling over the city, landed in the aviation field. The most difficult and dangerous section of this journey was the flight over the Alps, between Milan and Zurich, when the machines had to rise to a height of 4000 meters.

Shortly after arriving back in Vienna, Mr. Kronfield was towed to a height of 400 meters after, which he freed his glider and set out alone for the city of Prossinitz, 100 miles distant in Czechoslovakia. He reached it safely four hours later, after mounting to a height of 2300 meters. He returned immediately to Vienna and flew to Rome, where he was received by Premier Mussolini, who congratulated him on his achievements.

Mr. Kronfield has made very careful studies of air currents in Europe and the capacities of gliders. He believes that airplanes can greatly increase their carrying power by pulling gliders behind them, just as locomotives pull trains.

Free Theater Seats

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Poor Londoners are receiving free seats at the Old Vic Theater, famed for its Shakespeare productions. Miss Lilian Baylis, lessee and manager, announced recently that a benefactor had promised to bear the expense of placing 12 seats in the gallery nightly, with the exception of Saturdays, special and first night performances, at the disposal of those who cannot afford to pay admission throughout the coming season.

Century-Old Exotic Plant Forms Recovered in Botanical Project

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—More than 100 species of exotic plant forms hitherto unknown to natural science, although they were collected a century ago, have been brought to light in cooperative project of the Madrid Botanical Garden and the United States National Herbarium of the Smithsonian Institution.

The resurrection of this unusual collection is considered a major event in recent botanical history. The plants were gathered in Colombia in an ambitious attempt to catalogue all flora of the Andean region north of the Equator directed by José Celestino Mutis between the years 1783 and 1808.

In 1873, after outlining his ambitious project, Mutis was appointed by King Carlos III as "first botanist and astronomer of the royal exposition to Grenada" and instructed "to form herbaria and collections of natural products, describing and drawing the plants found in my fertile provinces to enrich my cabinet of natural history and the Royal Botanical Garden, sending to Spain seeds and roots of the most useful plants and trees."

At one time Mutis employed as many as 13 artists working nine hours a day to paint the plants collected by himself and his assistants at Bogota. His reputation spread over the botanical world. Humboldt and Bonpland visited him there.

Mutis passed on in 1808 before his work was finished. The material later was shipped to Spain, opened in the presence of the royal family and the mounted plants and drawings sent to the botanical gardens.

The collection was little known when Mr. Ellsworth P. Killip of the Smithsonian Institution staff, an expert on Andean flora, visited the Madrid garden last year.

A cursory examination of the collection convinced both Mr. Killip and Dr. Arturo Caballero, director of the garden, of the unmined riches. In many cases, it was found, there were duplicate specimens. These were separated and brought to the Smithsonian Institution. The work of identifying them is now in progress in institutions all over the country, while other parts of the collection are being studied by Spanish botanists. Both the Smithsonian Institution and the Madrid garden are reporting to each other the progress of the work.

Taxes Reduce Beer Selling in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

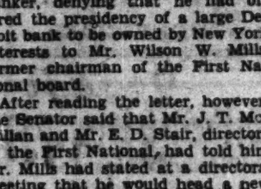
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22—Increased federal taxes and the application of a state tax have reduced the sale of beer in western Pennsylvania, according to a report by Mr. David L. Lawrence, collector of internal revenue here. Meanwhile the number of places selling beer has been reduced by almost 50 per cent since the sale of it was legalized.

While there was no state tax and only a nominal federal levy during April, May and June, 13,000 retailers sold beer in the district. Since July 1, however, only 7000 retailers have applied for permits. During this same period 28 breweries have made application for permits, however.

NRA

CONSTANT COMFORT SHOES

These light-weight, hand-turned shoes are especially suitable for warm weather days. Being extremely flexible, they bend with every movement of the foot, yet give proper support to the arch.

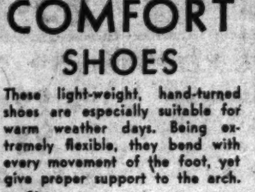


$2.95

Style 111—Soft Black kid strap. Low rubber heel.

$3.95

Style 246—Black kid tie. Also made with Cuban heel



$2.95

Style 390—Black kid nurses' type oxford.

When worn in the home, they give a new sensation of comfort to the feet.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

ALL AMERICA SHOE SHOP

74 Summer St., Boston

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

Filene's

BOSTON

"THIS IS BOSTON'S OUTSTANDING COAT"

Said Mrs. S--Milton

IT IS $78 IN OUR AUGUST COAT SALE

"I shopped the town," said Mrs. S, "and bought the oxford grey coat with the kit fox shawl and capelet sleeves . . . never knew a capelet could be so slimming . . . T-silhouette idea the best yet . . . isn't that flat looped boucle weave a grand idea? . . . and if half of this August." Her Favorite Coat also comes in oxford, what the papers say is true, I'm saving plenty buying green and brown with KIT FOX for misses and women. 878—fifth floor.

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

Important News About Fine Quality BEDDING

It is no longer news that higher wholesale prices are an established fact. In order that industrial workers be paid living wages, this stepping up is both necessary and humane.

It is undoubtedly news that while wholesale prices have to date advanced about 40 per cent, our prices at retail are only about 5 per cent higher. This is because our present stocks were bought so far below present replacement.

It is inevitable that as these goods are sold our prices must be raised to conform with replacement values.

Particularly do we call your attention to our stock of Esmond "Paradise" Blankets. We were very fortunate in securing a quantity of these superfine blankets before prices soared. They come in a line of colors that are distinctive of the highest quality. They are delicate yet of a clearness that is attainable only with the softest and finest wools. The bindings, too, are of an unusually rich, heavy quality of silk satin. The size is 72x84.

Particularly to those many customers who have bought so liberally of our stocks of Wamsutta and Laven Lawn Sheets we recommend these blankets. They are of the quality to go with your sheets.

We urge you to buy now before our present stock is sold. For the present our price is still, each $12

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY

TEMPLE PLACE and WEST STREET

BOSTON

Chandler & Co.

BOSTON

Famous for style and quality for over a Century

Black enriched and enlivened with metal beads, lame cloth, lace and bright colors.

Black ranks "first" in Autumn's fashion list! Brighter colors are vastly important, too, in the Fall scheme, but for real smartness Black knows no rival. This new selection of Fall fashions features black dresses in great variety—BLACK accented with bright Autumn shades—accompanied by rich furs—with gaily colored embroidery—contrasted with pure white.

The classic simplicity of this black gown is relieved by the glint of silver on the intricately embroidered sleeve! Draping over the arms like wing shoulders, and a one-sided revere are new details, and the lacquered flower gives a flattering touch! *Sketched left.* 39.75

A smart gown—for luncheon, tea or a matinee—in dull black crepe with a stunning black and white collar of silky galyak combined with Bengaline! *Sketched right.* 49.75

Black Ribbed Sheers

Black Sheer Wools

Black Canton Faille

Black Satins

Black Velvets

Second floor

Smart Black Dresses, not sketched:

The Bruyere model with bright top, metal embroidered 25.00

Shell pink Corsage on Brocaded Velvet Dinner Gown 39.75

Velvet with Chantilly Lace bodice after Lucile Paray 59.75

Satin daytime dress features Schiaparelli shirred collar 45.00

A-town costume of Faille crepe with sleeves of satin 29.75

Ribbed sheer dress applies metal beads on two-tone cuffs 39.75

NRA Violations To Be Arbitrated In New England

Conciliation and Public Sentiment Weapons Are Found Best

Mediation of disputes, investigation of complaints and violation of the NRA standards are to be decentralised for local handling.

Recovery machinery lacks tangible enforcement power, it was admitted today by Mr. Hugh D. Butler, in charge of NRA headquarters in New England. But it does have the power of an aroused public sentiment which would give local committees authority to adjust amicably labor disputes.

Boston's recovery committee, appointed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has named Mr. James E. McConnell, chairman, and Mr. Raymond Wilkins, vice-chairman, of their new committee on conciliation and adjustment of NRA codes for municipal Boston. Committee members will be named shortly and their duty will be to investigate all complaints of violations of code agreements and to sit as a board of conciliation in labor disputes.

Connecticut has seen the need of decentralized responsibility and the state recovery board for Connecticut informed NRA headquarters for New England today that it had organized a mediation board of five. The make-up of this board is of special interest in view of labor's demand for wider representation. The board consists of one manufacturer, one labor representative and one member to be appointed by the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish religious groups of the state.

Settlement of many "violations" is easily arranged through local committees, often by merely calling attention to them, explained Mr. Butler, in commenting on the distribution of responsibility.

Perfection of organization in preparation for the great consumers' campaign starting Aug. 28 continued through all New England today. The Massachusetts State Recovery Board opened headquarters at Room 1200 at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, with Mr. Percy Brown acting manager.

This board is to supervise organization of and coördinate efforts of the local committees in 355 cities and towns of Massachusetts, and they must be ready to start their work among consumers Aug. 28.

Boston is to have a mass meeting at 1 p. m. on Thursday at the Parkmon Bandstand on Boston Common to concentrate public attention on consumer support of the NRA. Mr. F. V. Fisher, of Washington headquarters, is to speak at that meeting.

Wool Imports Serve As Trade Barometer

Wool has many uses.

Its latest is that of serving as a barometer. Throughout 1932, before the "New Deal" was started, the entire amount of wool imported into Boston was approximately 14,500,000 pounds. In the last six weeks alone this figure has been doubled, the total importation being 28,863,062.

Unwanted Kiosk to House College Weather Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 21—Within the coming week, the State's only kiosk, which has braved the elements for many years, will pass from private ownership into the possession of the New Hampshire University at Durham, according to an announcement from Mr. John W. Pearson, executive secretary of the New Hampshire Foundation and purchaser of the kiosk for the sum of $1 when it was recently put up for auction by federal representatives.

Not a solitary bid was made for the mass of structural iron and steel nor would any of the local junk dealers accept it as a gift for the old iron it contained, when it was put up for sale or auction several weeks ago. Mr. Pearson's first bid of $1 was the first and last offer recognized. Since then, Mr. Pearson has sought in vain to find someone who would take the mass of metal as a gift and remove it at his own expense from its present location from the State House plaza. The gift by Mr. Pearson to the university was made when he learned that the kiosk would find real use in housing some of the instruments of the weather service at the university.

Events

North Shore Players' Guild: Presentation of Noel Coward's "Hay Fever," Hotel Rockmere, Marblehead, 8:30.

Oceanside Hotel Theater: "Hamlet," Shakespearean monologue, by Mr. Hamilton Booth Ward, Magnolia, 8.

Boston Park Department Traveling Theater: Performance of Molière's "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," Columbus Park Playground, 7.

Annual Nantucket Fair, through Aug. 26.

Daughters of St. George: Dnnner dance, Hotel Statler, evening.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Alone," 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Paramount—"Captured," 2:08, 4:43, 7:18, 9:50 p. m.
Fenway—"Captpred," 2:22, 4:53, 7:24, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's State—"The Masquerader," 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Devil's in Love," 2:00, 5:00, 7:35, 10:35 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Daughters of St. George: Meetings, Hotel Statler, all day.

Bridge and fashion show, benefit Scituate nursing service, Heatherly Golf Club, Scituate, 2.

Nantucket Fair, daily, through Aug. 26.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "The Marvels of Insect Life," 3, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5. Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Alone," 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 2:20, 8:20 p. m.
Paramount—"Captured," 2:00, 11:43 a. m., 2:08, 4:43, 7:18, 9:50 p. m.
Fenway—"Captpred," 2:22, 4:53, 7:24, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's State—"The Masquerader," 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Devil's in Love," 11:00 a. m., 2:00, 5:00, 7:35, 10:35 p. m.

For Exhibitions, see Monday's Magilcy.

He Seems to Have Found an Opening

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Acme P. & A.

Remarkably Clean Face for His Job

A. J. Street of Enfield, England, Crawls Out of a Chimney After Completing the Old-Fashioned Task of Sweeping It Out.

In the old days the sweep began at the bottom and worked up, sweeping as he went, but according to reports the way Mr. Street did it was to begin at the top and sweep down. The chimney is that of the Fallow Buck Inn, Clay Hill, Middlesex, and is said to be 600 years old.

Crowley's Record Covered 45 Years In Police Service

Mr. Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police in Boston, who passed on yesterday, was a former president of the International Police Chiefs' Association. He was a veteran of 45 years of service on the Boston police force, the last 18 years of which he served as superintendent.

He was appointed to the force in December, 1888, and was assigned to the East Dedham Street station. The first night he captured a thief. After 19 years on a South End beat he got his first promotion to serve on the liquor squad and at the patrol wagon house. He studied to overcome the limitations of schooling ended at the age of 15 years, when he went to work as a water boy on the Old Colony Railroad.

Mr. Crowley took four examinations for advancement. Three times he passed with high grades. But when appointments were being handed out, he was left holding the reins of East Dedham Street's "Black Maria." He kept studying; established special classes, and tutored young aspirants for places on the force.

In 1903, there was a big shake-up in the personnel of the Board of Police Commissioners and a reactionary tremor in the department that shook 33 men out of their berths in the East Dedham Street house. Mr. Crowley went to Division 9, Roxbury. The division had a bad name among policemen because an average of 10 patrolmen a month were being dismissed on trivial charges.

Mr. Crowley was placed on a beat around Grove Hall. Suddenly his name came into prominence when he captured a bogus fish merchant who had swindled hundreds of householders throughout the city. Soon after he helped round up a band of poor-box looters.

Mr. Stephen O'Meara, Police Commissioner, was credited with having "discovered" Mr. Crowley in 1907, but what the commissioner really discovered was a record of consistent achievements which had gone unnoticed for years. Mr. O'Meara made him a sergeant and sent him to Joy Street Station. A year later he figured in a notorious murder case; captured the suspect, and sent him to trial along with information for which the district attorney praised him warmly after the suspect had been convicted.

Two years later he went back to East Dedham Street as Lieutenant Crowley. In 1913 he was promoted to captain and placed in charge of the Fields Corner Station. Two years later he was appointed superintendent of the force, 27 years after he joined.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larson, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Advisory Council: "Reducing the Cost of Justice."
7:45 Michaels-Zimmerman piano duo.
8:00 NBC, "Pastorale"; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, Rollickers; male quartet.
9:00 "Barn Dance."
9:30 Sketch, "Operator 13."
10:00 NBC, "Musical Memories"; Edgar Guest; soloist; orchestra.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 NBC, "Poet Prince."
11:30-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 NBC, Schirmer and Schmidt, piano.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Helen Barr, soloist.
6:45 NBC, Shirley Howard, songs.
7:00 NBC, "The Sizzlers."
7:15 After Dinner Revue, popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Taylor Holmes; quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch with orchestra.
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum, "Helping the Small Home Owner," William F. Stevenson.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Four Clubmen: quartet.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy"—drama.
5:45 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 "The Merry Go Round."
6:45 Report; Moment Musicals.
7:00 CBS, "NRA as It Affects New England," Gov. Wilbur Cross, Connecticut.
7:15 Yankee Singers; mixed chorus.
7:30 CBS, Road Reporter.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 CBS, Rice and Carille, songs.
8:15 CBS, Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
8:45 CBS, "Poet's Gold"—readings.
9:00 CBS, Kreps Discussion from Institute of Pacific Relations, Banff, Alberta.
9:30 CBS, Nino Martini; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:30 CBS, Ted Husing; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, NRA discussion by Alfred E. Smith.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
5:45 CBS, Bettr Barthell; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance programs.
8:00 Act III, "Die Walkure," records.
8:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
9:00 Negro Guild of Boston presents "That Old-Time Religion."
9:15 Jack Miles's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:30 Weddings with organ.
10:45 CBS, "Light Opera Gems."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Rita Coughlin, songs.
5:15 "The Singing Policeman."
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Dance music.
7:45 Inverness Serenaders.
8:00 Rhythm Rebels.
8:15 Studio program.
8:30 American Legion Band.
9:00 Studio program.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Musical programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments with the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College Musical.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Albert D. Hughes.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:30 p. m.—Mariarden Drama Guild.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports.
12:45 p. m.—Local and NBC music.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-St. Louis game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with showers tonight and Wednesday; continued cool; fresh northeast winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably with rain Wednesday and in southwest portion tonight; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably with rain Wednesday and in central and south portions tonight; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably with rain tonight and Wednesday; continued cool; strong northeast winds on coast.

Rhode Island: Cloudy, with rain tonight and Wednesday; continued cool and strong northeast winds.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast winds, strong over south portion; weather overcast with rain Wednesday and over central and south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	72	Miami, Fla.	90	82
Bismarck	80	70	Minneapolis	76	82
Boston	68	70	Montreal	78	78
Buffalo	66	80	Nantucket	68	68
Calgary	48	62	New Orleans	82	82
Charleston	74	78	New York	72	78
Chicago	70	76	Norfolk, Va.	76	86
Cincinnati	66	86	North Platte	64	84
Denver	56	80	Philadelphia	68	82
Dodge City	60	80	Phoenix, Ariz.	72	100
Eastport, Me.	62	70	Pittsburgh	62	80
Hatteras	76	86	Portland, Me.	64	72
Honolulu, T.H.	76	...	Raleigh	68	74
Yp.m.Aug. 21	...	86	St. Louis	76	86
Helena, Mont.	46	68	Salt Lake City	62	90
Huron, S. D.	60	74	San Francisco	56	64
Jacksonville	76	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	86
Kansas City	72	80	Seattle	60	72
Key West	84	88	Tampa	78	90
Los Angeles	62	76	Washington	64	76
Memphis	72	80	Williston, N.D.	56	72

A—8 a. m. Aug. 22.
B—Maximum Aug. 21.
The temperature at 2:30 was 74.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 1:03 a. m. and 1:27 p. m.
Height of tides 9.9 feet, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:06 p. m.

Blueberry to Enter Industrial Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 22—Industrialization of the blueberry proceeds apace.

New Hampshire is not the first State to realize the value of organized growth and marketing of the succulent little blue balls that make the filling of New England's favorite summer pie. But a campaign by the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture to recognize the possibilities of the blueberry to make it a regular crop has started to bear fruit.

"Largest ever recorded" is the report of the past season's yield. In one county alone this year's blueberry crop became the chief source of income on several farms. Maine long has treated the bleuberry as a serious market product. It packs more than 1,000,000 bushels a year in several tanneries for winter use. It uses natural scientific methods to produce high quality berries.

New Hampshire's marked advantage is its closeness to the Boston market, where the berries can be sold in season. With the application of the same accurate methods of berry production in New Hampshire as in Maine, a major agricultural industry appears to be on the way. Grading, cleaning and packing this tasty pasture product now is being taught to farmers of the State by the department of agriculture.

Motion Pictures

Music With Drama

This week the Fine Arts Theater is showing the Russian film, "Alone," notable for the musical score by Dmitri Shostakovitch which was brought to the attention of the American public by Leopold Stokowski last spring. The score reveals a worthy ancestry in Tchaikovsky, Stravinsky and other famous Russian forbears. It is good cinema music in that it expresses the changing moods of the picture without distracting attention from it.

Special interest also attaches to "Alone" because lighting and photography match the music in illuminating the story of a young girl who sacrifices her personal happiness for the Soviet cause. Kuzmina is a lovely, unspoiled girl who seems to live the rôle of the teacher sent to Altai in the Russian steppes to work among the native children there, just as she is joyfully preparing for marriage. The picture opens with bright tonal coloring in sound and photography, deepens into grays and blacks and dark-voiced music through her devastating experiences amid the malevolent sheep owners who thwart her attempts to help the children, and ends on a note of joy and light when the government airplane comes to save her after she has been exposed to freezing in the snow overnight. Always pictures and music flow in illustration of Kuzmina's flow of thought—a "stream of consciousness" picture, directly communicable.

Cloud shadows moving over snowy hills, the austere stretches of barren snow-desert, the grim, inscrutable natives, the friendly, responsive children, make enhancing background for the warmth and courage of a very real heroine.

M. L.

Boston Boys to Receive 21 M. I. T. Scholarships

Award of freshman scholarships at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to 21 students of Boston and vicinity was announced today by the undergraduate scholarship committe of the institute.

Awards are made on the basis of high entrance records, and in view of the fact that applications this year were more than double those of last year, competition was unusually keen.

Device Reduces Airplane Noise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The Imperial Japanese Army is investigating a plan submitted by Mr. Umeji Hatohara, which the inventor claims will reduce noise of an airplane motor by 90 per cent and increase the speed from 15 to 25 per cent. The scheme calls for installing motor and propellor in a long cylinder which serves as fuselage. Cabin and wings are set atop the cylinder.

Drive on Gambling Machines Racket Found Spreading

Campaign in Middlesex County Enters Boston and Other Areas

The slot machine racket in Boston and Middlesex County is being rapidly eliminated.

The drive inaugurated by Mr. Warren L. Bishop, District Attorney of Middlesex County, is spreading over the State. Already about 200 machines have been confiscated in Middlesex County alone. Storekeepers and others found displaying this cheap gambling device have been brought to justice.

But this does not mean the end of the campaign, Mr. Bishop says. At the September session of the grand jury, he hopes to obtain indictments against "higher up" persons in the slot machine racket. And jail sentences, not merely fines, will be sought.

The doom of the slot machine as a gambling device is inevitable. Recognition of its illegal purposes by its promoters is exemplified in the manner of its installation. Boston police yesterday uncovered two machines incased in metal cabinets with locks.

Vigilant will be the forces of law and order against the machines. Cooperation has been assured by Mayors, selectmen, police and citizens. Replacement will come hard, with these forces on guard.

Mr. Bishop describes the "higher-ups" as high pressure salesmen of the manufacturers who come into Massachusetts and, defying the law, place the machines in stores, pool rooms and other establishments interested in the old story of "easy money."

Thus back of these "higher ups" is the manufacturer of the machines that must be dealt with. His position right now is safe, however, Mr. Bishop said. This is because there is no nation-wide law forbidding the making of slot machines in that they are supposed to give candy and slugs instead of money.

National legislation against the manufacture of such machines is the only way in which they can be completely abolished, the district attorney declared.

'Lost' Signal Sent Out for Hurricane; 'Jumps the Rails' and Disappears

Lost: An old-fashioned hurricane of the tropical variety; last seen in the vicinity of the Bahama Islands traveling north at about 60 miles an hour.

Just when the Boston Weather Bureau was sure that it had a real tropical hurricane to show folks on the New England seaboard, the storm slipped out of its fingers and no one knows exactly what has happened to it.

So certain was the bureau that it had bagged the first good late-summer hurricane of the current season that notices to that effect were sent out this morning to mariners and along shore people by way of the press, advising them to be on the lookout.

Mr. George A. Loveland, head of the Boston meteorological station, explained this afternoon that the weather bureau has scouts on the storm trail. Word from Hamilton, Bermuda, late yesterday revealed that the storm was lurking in the vicinity. The keeper at Hamilton reported a wind velocity of 60 miles an hour.

With this much as a clue, Mr. Loveland reckons the storm is hovering over a region 350 miles southwest of the Bahamas or 350 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras. He hasn't given up anticipating a flying visit from the hurricane in Boston even yet.

"It seems to be standing still at present in just about the position I have indicated," said Mr. Loveland. He also added that radio reports from ships in the vicinity of the Bahamas describe the disturbance as a whole gale. The fact that it was blowing 60 miles an hour at Hamilton, outside the storm center, indicates that it is blowing full hurricane force further out to sea, the observer said.

Mr. Loveland also cleared up the mistaken reports that what Boston and the whole coastal region anticipated was not the tail of the storm which struck the Jersey coast Sunday. That was just a squall, Mr. Loveland said, a wee bit scornfully, of the storm that drove 100 craft to shelter. Apparently that wasn't in it with the storm that eluded weather observers today all the way from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 22 (AP)—The meteorological station issued a report this noon saying that the tropical hurricane which has been moving through the Caribbean probably would blow itself out southwest of Bermuda. The storm at 8 a. m. was 370 miles west-southwest of the island and was not moving.

Conference Invites Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Gov. B. M. Miller, of Alabama, has been invited by Mr. J. A. Rountree, director-general of the United States Good Roads Association, to attend the twenty-first annual convention of he organization in Beaumont, Texas, Oct. 11-13.

In Boston's Two Capitols

McDevitt Leads Police

James McDevitt will take over the duties of Superintendent of the Boston Police Department until the successor of Mr. Michael H. Crowley, who passed on yesterday, has been appointed. According to police officials, Mr. McDevitt is the logical successor.

Hats Seek Curley's Hook

Another hat was plopped into Boston's crowded mayoralty ring today. It came from the hand of Paul A. Collins of Brighton, an engineer and 31 years out of Harvard.

District Attorney William J. Foley has applied at the election commission for his nomination papers. Thomas O. O'Brien, former "D. A." will announce his candidacy in a radiocast tonight. All these men hope to tap the reservoir of Democratic votes in Boston.

Time to "Set an' Fish"

Apparently NRA is sad news for the fish. Now that there is more leisure Massachusetts has gone "marine-minded," according to the division of fisheries and game.

Confirmed trout fishermen are even flicking diminutive flies on the ocean waves. Along breakwaters, sand dunes, and even the cliffs, coastal wardens on the North Shore report an unprecedented number of Isaak Waltons.

Operators' Union?

No signs of an immediate breaking of the storm clouds hanging over the operators of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. has yet appeared.

American Federation of Labor officials, however, have announced through its state branch that it will make every effort to organize telephone operators under its banner. Company union or labor union—both sides tug manfully.

Right Man, Wrong Banner

This column yesterday put Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House, under Democratic banners. It hastens to correct such a misstatement. Assurances that Mr. Saltonstall is not a Democrat poured in so rapidly that the column will dispense with its own investigation and accept Mr. Saltonstall as a Republican.

Gen. Needham Bans Sunday Beano Games

The game of "Beano" has been adjudged a game of chance and its playing will be banned on Sundays.

So Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, state commissioner of public safety, decreed today after a similar judgment had been given by Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner.

Following the action of the public safety official, the selectmen of Salisbury ordered the stoppage of the game on weekdays as well as Sundays, the latter the only day over which the state officials have supervision, but on Saturday nights the proprietor of an establishment in Broadway, Salisbury Beach, defied the orders of the selectmen and the place was raided by the state troopers. The proprietors will be given a hearing in the Amesbury District Court tomorrow morning. While General Needham has turned thumbs down on the playing of the game on Sundays, he will not interfere in its playing on the other days of the week, unless asked to act by the local officials, he said.

Pennsylvania-Reading Lines

TRENTON, Aug. 22—The Pennsylvania Reading Motor Lines, Inc., a joint subsidiary of the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, filed articles of incorporation with the SSecretary of State. Authorized capital stock is $500,000.

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FULHAM: 322-324 North End Rd.
HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 294 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square.
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway.
STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW: 39-41 High St.
WIMBLEDON: 58 The Broadway.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.
PROVINCIAL DEPOTS:
ABERDEEN, 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
ACCRINGTON: 93 Blackburn Rd.
AYR: 224 High St.
BARNSLEY: 12 Cheapside.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.
BELFAST: 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Cooperative Stores).
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate.
BRADFORD: 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRIGHTON: 32-33 Western Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James' St.
BURTON-ON-TRENT: 9 Station St.
BURY: 34 Fleet St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CARDIFF: 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 32 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COATBRIDGE: 98 Main St.
COLCHESTER: 18-20 Long Wyre St.
COVENTRY: 23-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 45 St. Sepulchregate.
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
DUNFERMLINE: 48 High St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EDINBURGH: 39-41 South Bridge.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.
GLASGOW: 130 Sauchiehall St.
GLASGOW: 81 Union St.
GLOUCESTER: 27-9 Northgate St.
GOVAN: 19-21 Burleigh St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HAMILTON: 45 Quarry St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 5a St. Peters St.
HIGH WYCOMBE: 7-8 Queens Sq.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
HULL: 52 King Edward St.
IPSWICH: 43 Westgate St.
IPSWICH: 12-14 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 44-46 Low St.
KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
KING'S LYNN: 110 High St.
KILMARNOCK: 41 King St.
LEEDS: 135 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dyson's, Jewellers).
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LEICESTER: 8 Silver St.
LEIGH: 13 Bradshawgate.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
LIVERPOOL: 45 London Rd.
LIVERPOOL: 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 22-24 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.).
NEWCASTLE: 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON: 22 Market Sq.
NORWICH: 16 White Lion St.
NORWICH: 1 Haymarket
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.
NOTTINGHAM: 8-9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
OLDHAM: 66 Yorkshire St.
PAISLEY: 30 High St.
PARTICK: 354 Dumbarton Road
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PLYMOUTH: 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate
PRESTON: 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 43 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 193 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket
SHEFFIELD: 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 33 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 57½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (opp. Boots the Chemists)
SOUTHPORT: 21 Eastbank St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.
SWANSEA: 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WEST BROMWICH: 193 High St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 51 Lynn St.
WIGAN: 18 Wallgate
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
WORCESTER: 25 The Cross
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

Women to Mobilize Welfare Crusade To Push Recovery

Mrs. Roosevelt Chooses Group for Conference at White House

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—The names of 53 women who will be summoned together with men leaders in the 1933 mobilization for human needs to meet at the White House on Sept. 8 were announced yesterday by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mr. Newton D. Baker, as chairman of the general committee, is calling the conference and Mr. Baker and Mrs. Roosevelt, as chairman of the woman's committee, together chose the aides, who will try to enroll 1,000,000 women in local welfare crusades.

An official of the mobilization committee, speaking today at the New York City headquarters, pointed out that the taking over of 94 per cent of the relief work by Federal Government and state agencies is a great step forward in public acknowledgment of social responsibility, but that private welfare agencies are finding it increasingly difficult under this arrangement to raise their funds.

Community chest campaigns and other federated social efforts, now in progress in many cities, are finding public interest in their efforts lukewarm, so the reports go, since taxpayers who contribute to government relief funds and employers under the National Recovery Act already are giving so much for food and shelter that they are indifferent to the additional need for settlements, children's camps, music clubs, sewing classes, and all the projects for aiding the underprivileged.

Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady of New York City, Mrs. Marcus C. Sloss of San Francisco, and Mrs. August Belmont of New York City are vice-chairmen of Mrs. Roosevelt's committee and Miss Ruth Hill of the Family Welfare Association of America is executive secretary.

Letters are being sent out today by Mrs. Roosevelt to women selected to head welfare crusades in over 400 cities. Stressing the part which private agencies must play in the recovery program and in the maintenance of normal community life, Mrs. Roosevelt is appealing to women to lend their aid in making the community campaigns successful.

Among the women asked to serve on the committee are Miss Grace Abbott of Washington, Mrs. Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, Miss Mabel T. Boardman of Washington, Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman of Richmond, Mrs. Arthur Brin of Minneapolis, Mrs. Vance C. McCormick of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow of Englewood, N. J.; Mrs. Frederic M. Paist of Wayne, Penna.; Miss Frances Perkins, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, and Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart of Washington, Miss Ida M. Tarbell and Miss Lillian D. Wald of New York City.

Touring of England Widens Classrooms Of Indian Youth

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A party of 25 Indian students and professors has just been touring England studying educational, economic and political conditions. This trip, organized under the auspices of the International Students Service, Geneva, is claimed to be the first of its kind, but its success is expected to lead to wide extension of the scheme.

The Indian youths were assiduous in their efforts to learn and see as much of England as possible. They said they were much impressed with the general neatness of the country. They found the English people civil and obliging and always ready to help a stranger.

Prof. Sohan Lal of the Central Training College, Lahore, proposes to bring a party of Indian teachers to England next summer. He proposes to prepare a cinema film of the important institutions to show in the schools of India.

Dr. Ranganadhan of the International Students Service, leader of this year's party, has schemes for two trips next year, one of university young men in April to be followed by one for girls in July. Program for the boys will be similar to this year's, including visits to important educational cecnters in Europe to attend international students' conferences.

'Croatan' Indian Legend Exploded by Swanton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A legend often accepted as fact, to the effect that the "Croatan'" Indians who inhabit certain coastal sections of this State are descendants of the lost colony of Roanoke Island, has been exploded by Dr. John R. Swanton of the Smithsonian Institution.

He has undertaken to prove, by historical records and a sequence of events in connection with the early history of this State, that the "Croatans" are not descended from the English colonists at all and that theories to that effect were supported only by meager threads of fact which could not be established—threads which at no time could be woven into the historical fabric of North Carolina. He holds that the "Croatans," instead of being descendants of English settlers who disappeared, are doubtless the descendants of one of the numerous lost tribes of Indians commonly encountered in the southeastern section of the United States.

Brick Kiln Used as Clubhouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENDLEBURY, Lancs., Eng. — A group of 35 unemployed Pendlebury men have transformed a derelict brick kiln into their headquarters as a club, where they have installed a radio, a small library, and other amenities. Membership is gained by being unemployed, over 21 years of age, and undertaking not to swear or gamble.

After Four Centuries of Turbulent History

Scenes on Little Island of Haiti — All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Left—Citadel Built by Emperor Christophe, Known as the "Black Napoleon." Upper Right—Native Houses at Port au Prince. Center—Stenio Vincent, President of Haiti. Lower Left—Street Scene in Port au Prince. Lower Right—Filling Gourds With Water.

Crowd of 40,000 Cheers Return Of Cuban Exiles

Leaders of 1931 Revolt Get Big Reception—Harbor Strikers Are Back

HAVANA, Aug. 22 (AP)—Forty thousand persons gave a thundering welcome to Col. Carlos Mendieta and Col. Roberto Mendez Penate today, when they returned to Cuba from the exile to which they were sent for leading the quickly suppressed revolt against the Machado Government of August, 1931.

The return of the two revolutionary heroes shares importance with the resumption of normal activity in Havana's harbor, where business had been paralyzed by a strike which started before the ousting of President Machado.

At 7 a. m. all port workers returned to their jobs. There were a few small disorders at the Ward and United Fruit docks, but they were quickly suppressed by the harbor police and there were no arrests and no casualties.

Colonel Mendieta and Colonel Penate came back from New York aboard the Morro Castle. From the dock they went straight to the presidential palace, where they embraced Provisional President de Cespedes.

After settling the three-weeks strike of harbor workers the provisional government today scrutinized other problems handed down by the deposed Machado régime as well as Señor Gerardo Machado and his followers.

These had to do with mob activities against the persons and property of Machadistas, payment of salaries overdue 4 to 14 months, pressing financial problems, and records of the overthrown Administration.

Members of the ABC secret society, soldiers, and police continued rounding up former Machado followers, while the War Department held to a policy that all in hiding should surrender to authorities lest they be victims of mob violence.

Such a fate befell Julio Heredia, former associate of Maj. Arsenio Ortiz, who was killed in Santiago, and Señor Luis de Spayne, a policeman, who was shot in Palmo Soriano. Major Ortiz, who was accused of several political killings, is now in Germany.

Señor José R. Barcelo, former Governor of Oriente Province, surrendered to soldiers who surrounded his house here. He was taken to army headquarters and questioned.

Abolish Grand Jury, Chicago Judge Asks

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Abolition of the county grand jury was proposed today as Chicago entered the fourth week of its war against crime with the sentencing of nine lawbreakers to serve maximum terms in prison.

Chief Justice John J. Sonsteby of the Municipal Court suggested legislation to eliminate the grand jury at a meeting of judges of his court and a number of other law enforcing officers.

He advanced the prosecution of criminals upon information presented by the state's attorney instead of upon indictments. This legislation would have to be enacted by the Illinois General Assembly, which, unless called into special session, will not meet again until 1935. He also asked for the arrest and immediate trial of 200 criminals whom police know to be gun-toters. Today's sentencing increased the number of persons who have received prison terms to more than 160. Four persons were sentenced one year to life for robbery with a gun.

Eastman Advances Merging of Railroad Service and Traffic

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, the railroad coordinator, announced yesterday that communications from regional coordinating committees of the carriers indicated their cooperation in his desire that they direct the survey into economies possible through the consolidation or pooling of traffic or services.

Mr. Eastman said carriers in each region were undertaking collectively this survey into the chances of saving by unifying facilities or using them jointly.

He quoted the secretary of the eastern committee as writing:

"I have been instructed to advise you that the coördinating committee will take immediate steps to bring about, as soon as practicable, the reorganization of the general committee and other related committees so as to bring their activities under the coördinating committee."

The secretary of the western committee said it would organize "the waste prevention and other related committees" to bring them under the coördinating committee. A similar reply was received from the southern committee which indicated, however, that it differed with the coördinator upon his construction of the law.

Jew, Expelled by Poles, Unwelcome to Czechs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—A tragicomedy took place recently on the bridge which connects the Czech and Polish quarters of Teschen. A Jew whose presence in Poland was considered undesirable was expelled from Polish territory.

At the Czech end of the bridge, however, he was equally unwelcome, as he had no passport. He therefore had no choice but to establish himself in the middle of the bridge. A compassionate storekeeper lent him a chair and he was eventually taken back by Czech frontier guards.

Japan's Interest in America Shown in Volume of News

Effect of NRA Movement Closely Watched, Director of Rengo Agency Reports

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—A tremendous increase in the volume of American news carried by Japanese newspapers was cited yesterday by Mr. Yukichi Iwanaga, managing director of the Rengo News Agency of Japan, as an example of the intense interest his country has in United States affairs.

Japan is watching particularly, he said, the progress of the NRA because of the influence its success or failure may have on Japanese economic welfare.

"However," said Mr. Iwanaga, "I have no doubt your NRA movement will succeed."

The Japanese journalist arrived in New York from Chicago en route to London, on his way around the world. He is studying newspaper practices.

Since 1913, he estimated, the amount of American news appearing in the newspapers of Japan has increased approximately 300 per cent. Altogether, he said, news of this country's happenings occupies one-fourth of the entire space devoted to news.

Mr. Iwanaga said Japan had learned many things from America, and has patterned its newspapers largely on the American model.

"Following very closely your American pattern," he said, "our news stories are concisely written. Also, I think, we are getting away from editorial writing, and confining ourselves to telling the news rather than expressing opinions about it.

"Also we are devoting about 20 per cent more space to news than we did previously. This is aside from the fact that we carry much more foreign cable material than we did 10 or 20 years ago.

"Whereas in 1913 we carried about 15,000 to 20,000 cabled words monthly, during 1932-33 we averaged from 60,000 to 70,000 cabled words each month.

"Of the total amount of foreign news, one half is Chinese news, one quarter covers the major part of the rest of the world, and one quarter is exclusively American news."

He said there are about 100 Japanese newspapers, with some having immense circulations comparable to our dailies in metropolitan centers.

Club Cans Food for Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Montgomery Federation of Women's Clubs is sponsoring a canning campaign to assure food for the needy this winter. Headquarters have been established in a downtown building and the club has received donations of much surplus food to can. Six hundred pounds of snap beans were received from one farmer, who said he had rather see the poor get them than to sell them at a low price.

Tourists 'Do' London On Time Schedule Of 'Split Seconds'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—America's "see Europe in three weeks" tourists will have to look to their laurels. A party of 250 Germans have just established a new speed sight-seeing record.

The group descended upon London in the morning and in a lightning dash "did" 102 places of interest before tea time.

Their progress was swift. They traveled all night from Cologne, breakfasted en route, and arrived in London at about 8:30 a. m. Packing into coaches they began a headlong rush.

They saw Westminster Abbey in 300 seconds. They marveled at the historic Tower of London for an equivalent five minutes. But at Albert Hall they stopped for a record time of 900 seconds. They missed nothing before they left for their home towns. It is claimed that they saw more in the afternoon than most Londoners have seen in their lifetime.

Basis for Wheat Price

LONDON, Aug. 22—Technical committee of the world wheat conference arrived at its first important agreement, when a basis for the "recovery price" was determined, at which importing countries will begin lowering tariffs, to be based on composite weighted price index based on average parcel sales of all types of wheat at English ports.

Debtless Haiti Is Preparing To Carry On Without U. S. Aid

Withdrawal of American Marines Next Year to Leave Attractive Little Island Free of Any Financial Obligations and With Many Improvements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MIAMI, Fla.—Announcement that the United States marines will be withdrawn from Haiti on Oct. 1, 1934, thereby bringing to a satisfactory conclusion what has seemed a problem of the United States in its Latin-American relations, focuses attention on that comparatively little known Negro republic whose affairs the United States helped to straighten out in 1915 when revolutions threatened the lives and interests of American citizens there.

Lying in the path of the Caribbean tourists and only seven hours distant from Miami, Fla., by Pan-American Airways, Haiti has somehow escaped exploitation as a winter resort, although it has a delightful climate, scenery in abundance, mountains some 9000 feet high, fertile tropical valleys, colorful waters and an interesting historical background.

An observer who recently spent some time in this island was told that Haiti and Venezuela are the only nations out of debt today. Haiti is not a sparsely populated country. On its 10,000 square miles about 2,250,000 inhabitants make a living, Belgium alone having a larger population to the square mile. All foreign obligations have been met by this little republic, and all public works and public officials paid.

Obey Age-Old Law

The secret of this desirable financial situation lies in the fact that the inhabitants obey the age-old law of living off the land. Of the 2,250,000 people, it is estimated that less than 100,000 fail to grow their own foodstuffs. They also grow sugar, bananas, coffee and tobacco for export. The farmer in the hills may not receive as much for his produce as in former times, but this does not mean hardship for him. He still has enough and is content without luxuries.

When asked how the Haitians feel towards the United States and particularly towards the marines who have occupied their country so long the observer replied that the general attitude is one of friendliness. The older natives, who remember what their country was like before the marines came, are especially appreciative of the improvements that have been wrought, such as better sanitary conditions, clean streets, good schools and the stabilization of the government which has put a stop to revolutions. The younger generation, however, back from European schooling, are anxious to get the reins of government into their own hands without the United States' protective aid.

For some time the marines have been gradually withdrawing. Many services have been already turned over to native officers. At one time the marines had general supervision over the Haitian army and the police force, but as native officers are trained they drop into the positions formerly held by the marines until at present only a few officers and enlisted men are connected with these services.

Efficient Work

It is thought probable that the fine financial rating of Haiti today is due partly to the efficient work of Americans who have been in charge of finance and the custom houses there. Under the new plan a fiscal representative and a deputy will be appointed by the President of Haiti on nomination of the President of the United States. They will take over some of the duties now carried out by the Financial Adviser-General Receiver and his deputy.

In their office they may not have more than 18 American employees as against the 50 Americans in that service now. The internal revenue service will be turned over to an exclusively Haitian organization, but the customs service, which provides the main revenues, will be under the direction of the fiscal representative.

The history of Haiti has been a hectic one since Columbus sailed into one of its harbors on his first voyage and the Santa Maria was wrecked there. The explorer left part of his crew in Haiti because he could not get them all on the two remaining ships. When he returned the next year all these men had been done away with by the Indians. Then the Spaniards came in numbers and destroyed the Indians and in 1510 began to import Negro slaves to work in the mines and on the plantations. These slaves from Africa are the ancestors of the present population, mixed with Spanish and French. The children are sent to Europe to finish their educations and these university graduates are the men in whose hands lie the future of the republic of Haiti.

First Loan Resaves Bungalow In Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—Announcement that the first loan—the first in the United States—had been issued here by the Home Owners Loan Corporation, and that 32 more would be granted during the week, brought a new flood of applicants yesterday. The loan office was swamped, and police lined the callers up on the sidewalk three and four deep for half a block.

More than 100,000 applications have been filed in Chicago and the other stations in Illinois, said Mr. W. G. Donne, manager for this district.

Valuations, it was stated, are not being based on present depressed market prices, nor upon the peak prices of four and five years ago. They are being figured on actual physical value, the probable replacement cost, enhancement due to improvements and location and upon the rise in value which the officials feel is bound to come with the new setup.

The first loan of $5000 on a six-room bungalow in South Chicago, was made to Theodore and Grace Burgwold. They were about to lose it on a mortgage foreclosure after living in it for 14 years.

Lindbergh Gives Helping Hand to Flier in Wreck

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 22 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh obeyed a rule of the air and lent a helping hand to a comrade in distress when he aided a young British pilot, John Grierson, in salvaging parts from the latter's plane, wrecked in an attempted takeoff for Greenland.

The American aviator, who is engaged in a northern air mapping tour, conferred aboard the supply ship Jellinge which awaited sailing orders from New York. Mrs. Lindbergh, meanwhile, motored to Tingvellir as the guest of Mrs. Asgeir Asgeirsson, wife of the Premier of Iceland.

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THERE'S no excuse for getting dog-tired. Why don't you housewives take a tip from our wise canine friends who rest much more than usual during the hot weather?

Don't say you can't. Just try allowing A & P to relieve you of August work and worry. Begin with our menu sheets. They're yours for the asking at any A & P store. And they suggest easily-prepared, low-cost, nourishing menus for every meal of every day in the week. Study them. Decide exactly what you want. Then get it at A & P.

Worrying about what you're going to have for dinner, shopping around in the heat and slaving for hours in a hot kitchen are all done away with when you take full advantage of A & P's summer food service—a service that saves your money, your time, your energy, in short—saves you. Even in dog days.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Cotton Growers Make History In Acreage Cutting

Reduce Year's Crop Nearly 3,800,000 Bales; Loss Met by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—One of the greatest achievements in the history of organized American agriculture is the way Dr. L. N. Duncan, director of the Alabama Farm Extension Service, describes the manner in which southern farmers whole-heartedly signed up with the Government to reduce their cotton acreage by one-fourth. In this respect they have made history—and millions of dollars—he says.

In the short period from June 26 to July 12 more than 700,000 cotton growers made voluntary and irrevocable contracts with the Secretary of Agriculture to retire 10,000,000 of the South's 40,000,000 acres from 1933 cotton production. This means a reduction in this year's crop by about 3,800,000 bales according to estimates.

Farmers who signed up now are busy plowing up the cotton and planting the land in food crops such as corn and peas. In consideration for their cooperation with the Government farmers will receive about $100,000,000. Checks now are being speeded to farmers with benefits ranging from $6 to $20 per acre, depending upon proven acre yields.

In addition about $50,000,000 will go to farmers who accepted options on government-owned cotton instead of immediate cash. These options are at 6 cents a pound and since cotton now is around 11 cents a pound there is an immediate profit of about $25 a bale for the holders of option contracts.

For the remainder of the crop left in the field, estimated at about 30,000,000 acres, farmers will receive a substantially increased price over what it would have been had the crop not been reduced by about 6,800,00 bales. Cotton growers are at last getting "relief."

Code Hearings Open For Retail Stores

(Continued from Page 1)

the banding together of the energy and resources of the nation to combat the economic situation it is in."

"It won't do," he continued, "to let the forward looking men who are willing to coöperate to make the sacrifices involved and let the others take advantage of him. We must protect those who are willing against the others. The device we adopted to do this in a way was the Blue Eagle.

"There has been no appeal to violence and will be none. Any attempt at boycotting or man-hunting will be vigorously repressed. We have provided for the man who can't observe the code fully. There will be no injustices. But there isn't going to be any trifling with the Blue Eagle either. I know there is a lot of it going on now, but the time for that is nearly at an end."

Leaving vigorous applause behind him in the auditorium, in which the hearings were being held, the general strode back to his office to continue his drive toward completion of both soft coal and automobile codes in the hope that both will be in his pocket and ready for a trip to Hyde Park to present to the President tonight.

Coal Men Hold Back

While the automobile manufacturers were working out their own code the soft-coal operators had to all intents and purposes turned the job over to the NRA and were waiting in their respective hotel rooms to find out just what the administrator would recommend to them. Efforts to work out an internal agreement have been largely abandoned, many of the operators declaring they would rather have the NRA do the job for them.

Jobs for between 6000 and 7000 new workers, and a pay roll increase of from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 were promised by spokesmen for the leather industry as hearings on their code began yesterday before Mr. C. C. Williams, deputy administrator. The code proposed a 40-hour week with minimum wages of 30 cents an hour in the South and 32½ cents in the North and East. The draft also contains notice of an appeal to the President for greater tariff protection and an open-shop declaration.

Among the codes submitted yesterday was one for barber and beauty shops, which proposes a 54-hour week and guaranteed wages plus commissions, and would undertake to eliminate cut-rate shops. In place of the present percentage system barbers would receive a guaranteed weekly wage of $20 and 50 per cent of their receipts above $32 a week. Beauty parlor employees would get a wage of $15 a week and a 50 per cent share of receipts above $30 a week.

Labor Heads Put Future Of Steel Code 'Up to' Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

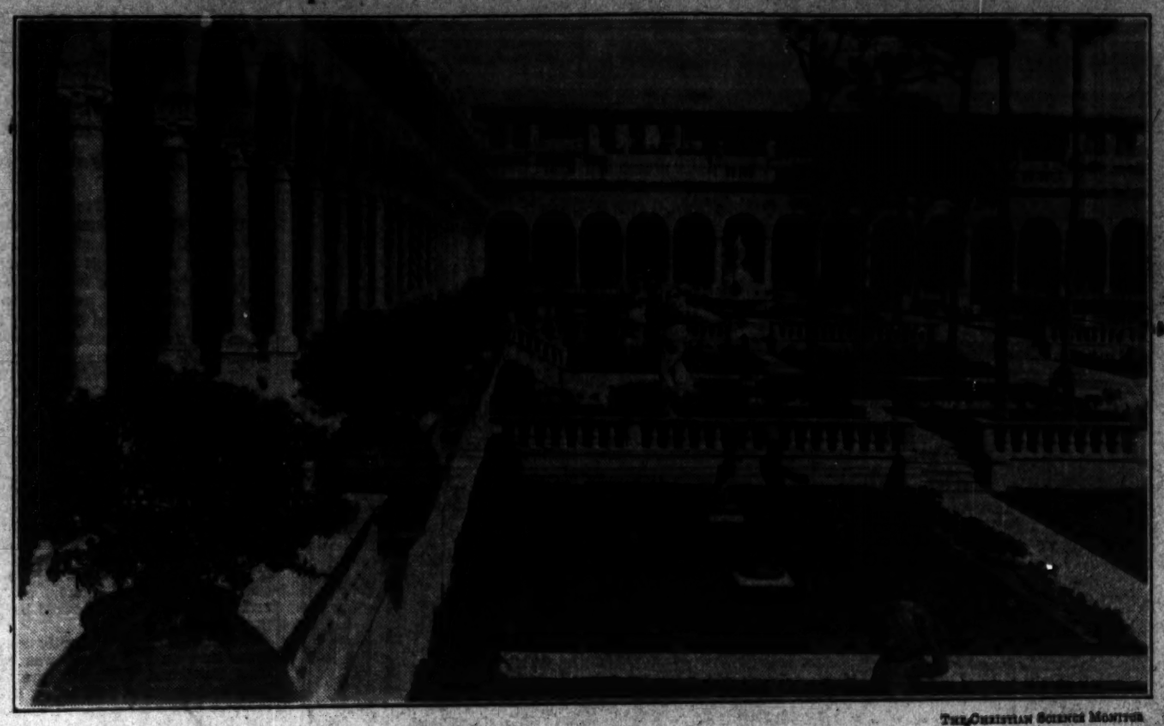
PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 22—"The job is now up to us," is the way Mr. Louis Leonard, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, sizes up the new steel code and what it will mean to labor within the industry, which, up to now, has had no opportunity to see how a union, other than company unions, functions.

The Amalgamated Association has been authorized by the American Federation of Labor to organize the steel industry for collective bargaining, which has been guaranteed to the workers by the steel code.

"If we are able to convince the steel workers that they should be members of a national union, if they expect full benefit of collective bargaining," said Mr. Leonard, "then we will have them organized throughout the United States in a very short time."

Students of the situation here hold that the immediate effect of the 40-hour work week will not be very noticeable, since the mills in this district are not working more than 40 hours a week, production being only about 48 per cent of capacity. This results in full pay envelopes for only some of the workers. If production should climb to 60 per cent or more every worker would draw full pay, as steel officials agree that the slack of the part-time worker would be taken up entirely if production increased.

Elephants and Clowns Had a Part in This



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Court of the Ringling Museum of Art at Sarasota, Florida

Ringling Florida Art School Becomes Adjunct of Museum

Incorporated as Non-Profit Organization at Sarasota —Many Famous Works Are Part of Collection Housed There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla.—By authority of Mr. John Ringling, patron of arts, connoisseur, collector, and founder of the museum at Sarasota, reorganization of the art school here has been announced.

This school was opened in 1931 on the site of the Ringling Museum. The institution, like the museum, completed a year or two earlier, was the gift to the public of Mr. and Mrs. John Ringling. Owing, however, to the passing on of the latter before completion of the secondary buildings, but little publicity was given to the opening of the school itself, which was taken over and for nearly two years operated as a branch of Southern College, at Lakeland, 70 miles distant. Dr. Ludd M. Spivey, president of Southern College, was also head of the art institute, which offered likewise junior college features.

Under the present reorganization, Dr. Spivey has resigned from the art school management, being succeeded by Mr. Verman Kimbrough, formerly assistant to the head. Under its newly acquired charter, the institution becomes the John and Mabel Ringling Art School, Inc. It is chartered as a non-profit organization to be operated in close connection with the Ringling Art Museum.

The museum stands in its own tropic park adjoining the school, and contains paintings, sculptures, every variety of art production, gathered in Europe with unlimited expenditure of time and wealth. This treasure house, it must be understood, is to all practical purpose and intent an adjunct of the school.

The museum was designed by Mr. John H. Phillips of New York.

The building contains a total of 22 side-lighted galleries, these ranging in extent from 40 to 112 feet long. Many doorways leading from gallery to gallery, or from the cloister-vaulted loggias to the interior, are authentic examples of different schools, some of remarkable origin and history, having come from famous villas, galleries and public edifices.

Of the 700 paintings in the vast galleries, many are masterpieces and in the original. In the Rubens Gallery is what is said to be the largest individual collection of the Flemish master, 14 paintings and two out of the three tapestries known to have been signed by him. To add to the interest of connoisseurs, it is to be noted that the floor of this particular gallery is 700 years old.

In the Italian galleries are a few Titians, among them the much-admired Paladin and Page, and a number of fine canvases from the master hands of Tintoretto, Palma Veccio, Guido Reni, Andrea del Sarto, Uccello, and their peers. Fra Bartolemeo's Holy Family is one of the universal favorites in this collection, while numerous devotees pass from Tiepolo's Aurora with the Amoretti to Bellini's Madonna.

In a French gallery, lined completely with boiserie from a Bourbon palace, is found Rosa Bonheur's Labourages Nivernais, always a focal center when many visitors are in. Mr. Ringling himself, loving his Flemish masters best, still sets a very high value on this Bonheur canvas, with its bright light and emphasis of detail.

Among the specially-purposed galleries is the Saint-Gaudens room, where lectures are given of specific type. This gallery is entirely decorated with his work.

Socialism in the Melting Pot

* * *

French Deputies Dilute Marxian Theories; Fascism Sweeping Over Wide Territory

* * *

By Sisley Huddleston

Special European Correspondence

The French Socialist Party is the prey of contending forces. In the old days everybody repeated, when it held its sessions, the pardonable pun: "But the Socialist Party is in perpetual scission." The present disagreements are not likely to have immediate serious results, but they reveal the new tendencies in Europe.

The dissidents—that is to say the majority of the Members of Parliament — have discovered the French nation. They have observed the need for authority. They actually lay stress on order. Therefore they are described as Fascist by the orthodox Socialists and by critics outside the Socialist ranks.

For the orthodox Socialists insist on internationalism rather than nationalism, on justice rather than authority, on liberty rather than on order. There is, of course, no reason why these ideas should be treated as antithetical, but taken in their extreme form they can easily be made to appear in opposition.

Moreover, the Socialist Party in France has gradually become respectable. In theory, it should be altogether revolutionary, both in aims and methods; but in fact, it is reformist and participates in Parliamentary intrigue and routine. The controversy between the intransigents and the opportunists has lasted for more than 30 years. The pure Socialists, that is to say the doctrinary revolutionaries, have usually received verbal satisfaction, but there has grown up nevertheless a large group of deputies who can accommodate themselves perfectly well to parliamentary practice and to capitalist conditions.

* * *

According to the Socialist rules, if not the Socialist doctrine, the deputies should at least abstain from approving military credits and from voting a "bourgeois" budget. But not only has this rule been broken—Socialists have accepted such rôles as that of Rapporteur of the Air Budget. They lend their support to the Radical Government, and some of them openly pose their candidature to ministerial posts.

Yet when the militants launch against them the reproach "You are merely reformists without reforms," it is easy for them to reply "And you are revolutionaries without revolution." The pure and the impure alike are, in the realm of action, without any distinguishing force.

Socialism of the pre-war type is indeed collapsing throughout Europe. In Germany the Social Democrats have been utterly routed. In Italy Socialism, as such, no longer exists. In England the mild brand of Socialism represented by the Labor Party evolved into an ordinary governmental team and then fell to pieces. France is almost the last country in Europe in which an important section of the Second Internationale continues. That is because France is intensely conservative—and the Socialist Party, as an institution, forms part of its conservatism.

What has come out of the original Marxian movement elsewhere is something which at first sight does not resemble it but which nevertheless takes it as a base. Communism, for example, as practiced in Russia, though regarded with horror by the French Socialists, is faithful to the fundamental idea of the state control of means of production and distribution. Fascism as practiced in Italy subordinates the individual to the state. The National Socialism of Hitler has unquestionably state Socialism as basis.

* * *

Now what is notable in the present dissensions of the French Socialist Party is not the dispute as to whether the Government should be supported nor whether certain Socialists should become ministers. All that is current politics, without real interest. The notable thing is that a number of Socialists are repudiating the old respectable parliamentary species of Socialism, and are laying down the lines of a modern Socialism which will act authoritatively within the national framework. In other words, there is springing from French Socialism a sort of French Fascism.

Its advocates proclaim that order and authority should be established —as opposed to a vague parliamentarism and a disorderly democracy. They abandon the romanticism which imagined itself revolutionary, and they demand realism and action. They believe that the great economic problems which interest France should be dealt with by France. In short, despite the oratorical precautions with which they surrounded their statements, they have become Socialists of the school of Mussolini and of Hitler—National Socialists.

Many of the dissident deputies are obviously quite unaware of the philosophical content of this new movement. They are merely engaging in the usual parliamentary tactics. But the true leaders—who are not the most prominent Socialists—such as M. Déat, M. Marquet and M. Montagnon, appear to be fully aware of all the implications. Whether this neo-Fascism, which is emerging from French Socialism, will grow, depends on circumstances; but it is remarkably interesting that it should have been veritably born.

Governor Lehman Gets Kidnap Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22—A bill strengthening the state laws on kidnaping and providing that a person convicted of abduction may be sentenced to the electric chair if the victim has not been returned before the trial, is before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today for approval.

The measure, which passed the Assembly by unanimous vote last night, and the Senate last week, provides that where the kidnap victim has been returned the penalty for the abduction shall be from 20 years to life imprisonment. The penalty under the present law is imprisonment from 10 to 30 years.

Failure to give information about a kidnaping is made a felony. A provision making payment of ransom a felony was stricken out. Such a clause, the Legislature held, would be unsound, because no jury would vote to convict the relative of a kidnaped person who paid a ransom for the victim's release.

D. A. R. Seeks Old Gold To Ornament Hall Book

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—A search for hidden gold is contemplated by the 150,000 Daughters of the American Revolution. The national headquarters of the organization has asked the daughters to make a fall housecleaning to ferret out all broken rings and bits of gold ornaments to be melted down for the ornamentation and clasps for a book to contain the names of all contributors to Constitution Hall, the D. A. R. auditorium.

Mrs. Grace Lincoln Hall Brosseau of Greenwich, Conn., president-general when the building was begun, will head the memory book committee. Its presentation is planned for Nov. 15, the birthday of Mrs. Russell William Magna of Holyoke, Mass., president-general of the D. A. R., who visited every state as head of the Constitution Hall financing committee. On that date, final payment on the building, costing more than $1,000,000, will be made.

Roosevelt Seeks Trade With South America

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—President Roosevelt's broad program to stimulate inter-American trade opened here today. Señor Fabio Lozano, Columbian Minister to the United States, began discussions with Undersecretary of State, Mr. William Phillips, and Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Jefferson Caffery.

Particular interest is attached to the discussions since it is anticipated that they will afford the first opportunity to observe the practical working out of the reciprocal policy advocated by the American President. Representatives from Argentina and Brazil are expected to visit Washington at some late date.

North Carolina Mills Close to Avert Surplus

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Aug. 22 (AP)—Five Rockingham County mills closed yesterday for a week with the announcement the federal processing tax and textile code had raised textile prices, which in turn tended to "dry up" orders, necessitating a shutdown to prevent overproduction.

The managements of the mills, the Hannah Pickett Nos. 1 and 2, the Entwhistle No. 1 and the Fee Dee Nos. 1 and 2, said they will reopen next Monday. The mills employ approximately 3000 workers.

Philatelists See Stamp Paradise Worth $1,500,000

Fans to Get Special Series Run Off on Presses at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—Giving stamp collectors an opportunity to examine a $1,500,000 collection of rare and valuable stamps, as well as to buy a special issue of Century of Progress souvenir stamps printed before their own eyes, Chicago has become a veritable philatelists' paradise this week.

In connection with the annual convention of the American Philatelic Society, which opens here today, the United States Government Bureau of Printing and Engraving has set up presses at the Medinah Michigan Avenue Club, headquarters of the convention, where the special issue of world's fair stamps is being printed this week, and will go on sale Aug. 25 to the visiting stamp collectors. Both the one- and three-cent Century of Progress stamps in imperforated sheets of 25 each will be printed in the exhibition hall until 250,000 sheets of each denomination have been run off.

The society has been taking orders for some time for first day covers, and 15,000 will be sent out from the special post office set up at the convention headquarters. Stamp collectors who did not get their orders for covers through in time are eagerly awaiting the opening sale of stamps with the expectation of having them canceled on the first day.

To give some idea of what it would mean to collectors to own these stamps, Mr. James A. Zalud, chairman of the convention, said that stamps printed for the Columbian Exposition here 40 years ago had become quite valuable, most varieties being worth three times their original cost or even more. At that time special stamps ranging up to $5 were printed in Columbian issues, he said.

With eager faces and strong magnifying glasses, stamp collectors crowded the little exhibition room at its opening yesterday to examine what was said to be the most exclusive collection assembled for any of the association's conventions and four armed guards were on hand to protect the exhibits, which were estimated to have a value of $1,500,000.

To think of this little roomful of paper being worth a fortune, and of one single little patch of paper to have attained a value of $6000 or $7000 simply because a mistake had been made in the engraving which put the center in upside-down instead of upside-up, seemed remarkable indeed to the laymen, but the experienced philaterist took it all pretty much as a matter of fact, it seemed.

One of the most valuable single stamps in the exhibit is a 30-cent stamp of the year 1869, with the center inverted, and the stamp itself unused. Only four of these are known to be in existence. A value of between $6000 and $7000 was put on it by Mr. C. W. Hennan, president of the society.

Another valued item is a 5-cent postmaster stamp of the year 1847, signed by James Madison Buchanan, then postmaster at Baltimore, valued at between $10,000 and $12,000.

Even more valuable than the stamps, however, the exhibit of currency sent by the Government is a big attraction. Two real $10,000 bills, two real $5000 bills, and pairs of all the bills of smaller denominations, are on view in the Government's exhibit, as well as samples and proofs of all the stamps made by the United States.

Professor Gives Up Teaching To Write Modern Movie Plays

Latter, He Indicates, Afford a World Classroom—Foresees Better Writers, Directors and Producers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Mr. Paul Green, youthful University of North Carolina playwright, who is said to be drawing $1000 a week for his contributions to the movies, is going to continue to make his home in North Carolina, at least for the next year or so, although, he probably will make occasional visits to Hollywood for conferences with his producers.

But Mr. Green is not ready to resume his rôle as philosophy professor. Although he will spend most of his time in Chapel Hill, the university village from which he got his start to fame, the celebrated playwright will be too busy with his writing to find time for teaching. Later on, probably next year, he may resume his work in the classroom, to which he is strongly attached, but not now.

These two interesting facts in regard to Mr. Green's future, about which there has been much speculation, were gleaned when he was interviewed by the University News Bureau for the first time since his recent return from California.

"Chapel Hill is my first choice as a home, and I hope to continue to live here," he said as he sat in his simply furnished, book-lined drawing room, and related some of his experiences in Hollywood. And, as if to give emphasis to the statement, it was pointed out he had recently purchased a 200-acre farm on the outskirts of the village. He hopes to build a new home there before long, but for the time being he finds his present abode, which rests snugly on a sloping hillside just a stone's throw from the town's main thoroughfare, is quite sufficient.

When it was suggested that the lure of money might have been the big factor in drawing him to Hollywood, the 39-year-old playwright, who rose from obscure farm boy to Broadway fame in the space of 10 years, was quick to take issue.

"No, that's not a fair way of stating the question," he quickly replied. "It is my sincere conviction that the movies constitute the most powerful art force we have today. They have their abuses, of course. But they are improving all the time. They are constantly employing better talent—better writers, better directors, better producers, and these are the three key groups in the industry."

The movies afford an opportunity that is not to be found on what is called the legitimate stage, he went on to explain. George Arliss, for instance, would like to return to the London stage, for he likes to have his audience before him, but he feels that to do this would be throwing away the opportunity of reaching a much larger audience, an audience that includes almost the whole world. Why confine himself to relatively small audiences in New York or London, when through the movies he can reach audiences all over the world?

With the movies making steady progress, Mr. Green believes the legitimate stage will find it more and more difficult to hold its own. He feels, however, that the Little Theater groups all over the country will continue to flourish and will be the basis for a real American folk drama.

Roosevelt Awaits Confidently Action On Remaining Codes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 22—President Roosevelt is resting at the summer White House here today, waiting for Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, federal recovery administrator, to hammer the coal and automobile codes into shape in Washington.

Quarters close to the summer White House believe that the coal and automotive industries will be under the wing of the Blue Eagle very speedily. The President let it be known through his secretary, Mr. Stephen T. Warly, that he was pleased with reports made to him by long distance telephone from Washington with regard to the progress General Johnson was making.

Mr. Norman H. Davis, American delegate to the Geneva Arms Limitation Conference, and Mrs. Davis were the President's luncheon guests, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of Washington was expected to be a caller. Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, telephoned he had been detained in New York on business, but with Mrs. Woodin would come to Hyde Park on Thursday.

President Takes Time To Sit for Portrait

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt took the opportunity of a quiet day at home to sit for the painting of his official portrait to be hung in the White House beside those of his predecessors.

Mrs. Emmett Rand, of Salisbury, Conn., is the artist. It is expected she will complete the portrait about the first of the year, doing her work at the convenience of the busy President.

Blight-Proof Five-Lock Cotton Bolls Developed by Sumter Banker-Farmer

SUMTER, S. C., Aug. 22 (AP)—Sometime, perhaps in the near future, cotton acreage reduction figures probably will have to be revised, for Mr. G. C. Rowland, Sumter banker, has developed five-lock-boll cotton to take the place of the usual four-lock-boll.

In addition, the new type is an early and blight-proof variety and weighs approximately 30 per cent more than the common staple.

Like a romance is the five-year story of the painstaking efforts to produce the new type which, he said, produces more cotton for the same amount of work and fertilizer.

Mr. Rowland, who has combined farming with his duties as president of the National Bank of South Carolina of Sumter, first noticed a five-lock-boll of cotton five years ago while walking through one of his fields. He searched the fields and, with considerable effort, located several more. He offered pickers a premium for such bolls and finally he secured quite a number.

During the winter, the banker and his family picked the seed by hand, a system relegated when Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1793. The next season, these selected seed were planted and the crop again carfully hand-picked for the five-lock-bolls. Again and again, the system was repeated.

This year, he had sufficient seed culled from his experimental fields to plant 50 acres. Already over a bale to the acre had developed before boll weevils arrived and now pickers are going through this field, picking only five-lock-bolls which total about 85 per cent of the crop.

The bolls are larger and fluffier than ordinary cotton and Rowland expects to gather between 40 and 50 bales from this type. Later, the pickers will cover the field again, picking the four-lock-bolls from which he expects 10 or 15 bales.

Recently he made a test between the two types. He picked 75 bolls of each variety and found the 75 five-lock-bolls weighed 23.5 ounces to 17.5 ounces for the four-lock-boll.

"The great practical advantage of the five-lock-boll staple over the four-lock staple, is seen, since the same amount of fertilizer must be used and the cotton given the same amount of work. A cotton which is blight-proof, early and which yields 30 per cent more in weight would be of tremendous advantage to the grower in these times of keen competition," Mr. Rowland declared.

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The Home Forum

Derreen Days

LIKE many of his human friends in the scattered houses close to the sea, whose hospitable doors open to a long succession of summer guests, the big dog knows nothing of the world that lies outside Derreen. Unlike those humans who will sink gratefully into the autumn peace and leisure when, quite suddenly, their houses are emptied of outsiders, Shepherd will lurk among the deserted sandhills for a while, in the faint hope of meeting the small gray dog who has gone away. Half-heartedly, he will chase a gliding sea gull that passes low above the foam-flecked remnants of the breaking waves; he will miss again the shrieks of approval that arose, at such times, from the inland dog who halted so abruptly at the edge of the water.

The days will grow shorter, and the westerly autumn gales will carry great sponges of yellow foam far across the fields to rest for a moment in the peace of some small farmyard that seems to have no other connection with the sea. Only then will the big sheep dog settle down in the quiet firelit room, and dream, perhaps, of the little gray terrier who shared with him the black hearthrug when, on some wet summer day, the turf fire was lighted and sunburnt people turned their backs to the streaming window panes and watched the red glow on the hearth.

In the month of May, this year, when the shuttered windows of the tin bungalows by the shore were thrown open to the soft wind; when in the two unassuming hotels there was a new bustle of preparation, Shepherd went from room to room of his own hospitable home and showed by the waving of his plumed tail and the short barks of pleasure that he was ready for the opening of the short Derreen season.

* * *

In spite of his name and of the instincts of his breed, Shepherd does not help in the work of the fields. As a small, irresponsible pup, he was spoiled by the mistaken woman of the house, says the farmer who first owned him. The austere training of a good sheep dog must begin very early and there is no room for pampering, it seems. So the despised and youthful Shepherd came to his present home with nothing but a name that was in itself a lie, and a reputation for chasing the cows that should have been guided quietly to the shadowy byre. That is why, when the other sheep dogs about Derreen lie watchfully in the farmyards or follow at their owners' heels, Shepherd has nothing much to do through the winter months but to act as the kind companion of Miss Foley of the little hotel. That is why, when the urge of housekeeping turned her thoughts from him this summer, he was so glad to see the small gray terrier who came with his humans to share the joys of Derreen. Other dogs came, too; but, from the beginning, Shepherd took this guest under his wing.

The little terrier had so much to learn about the wild spray-drenched place where, on the flat stretch of grass behind the sand hills, a great multitude of rabbits play and burrow, showing their white scuts disdainfully when an eager sandy face peers over a rise in the ground. Living as he does, in a city suburb, the gray dog had to grow accustomed to the wild freedom of the cliffs, to the long vista of firm yellow sand along which he might race until he could run no farther. Other dogs, who had come year after year to the red bungalows just out of reach of the sea, or to one or other of the small hotels, were jealous of Shepherd's devotion to his new friend. One of them, who was no bigger than the hairy gray terrier, snarled peevishly whenever they met; but always, Shepherd was there, to push himself gently between the small angry dogs while he waited for things to be quiet again.

Although the visitor's bed in the big cheery kitchen was softer than the mat on which his host lay, the big dog was well pleased that it should be so. People who stayed in that house would go on tiptoe to the kitchen door at night, to see Shepherd escort his little friend to the old cushion; to stand there, waving his bushy tail while the terrier turned repeatedly, kneading the downy bed to the shape he liked best before he dropped with a sigh, gray nose to tail. Only then would the sheep dog go to his own sleeping place in the other corner from which, all too often, his hospitable instincts forced him to rise and watch the renewed activities of his guest, who decided that the cushion could do with more kneading after all.

* * *

Shepherd had several tricks of his own that were in great demand. Encouraged by a "hurrah," he would cheer lustily, with lovely head thrown back, for whatever political leader a human might suggest; it was all the same to him. He would offer to shake hands with anyone who could be persuaded to grasp the lifted paw.

Yet, in his own opinion, these tricks were as nothing when compared with the gray terrier's engaging habit of sitting up for everything he happened to want—his dinner, a drink, a temporary resting place on the knees of his owner. His owners told proudly of having opened the sitting-room door at home, to find the small gray figure outside, trustfully begging to the closed barrier that it should let him through. It seemed as though Shepherd could never tire of watching him when he sat up. The face of the big dog would crinkle into a grin of pure enjoyment; he would go from one person to another, leaning against them and urging them to notice the cleverness of his pal.

The gray terrier has gone back to the city where he lives; back to the cramped limits of the long narrow garden; back to the hot pavement, back to the occasional drive in the car to the dear freedom of some heather-clad hill. On the old cushion that came home with him, he dreams of Derreen, to waken with a puzzled air.

The owners of the two dogs have written to each other. "Where is Shepherd?" asked the terrier's mistress, and she told her hostess of the search that followed. Of Shepherd himself, Miss Foley wrote that he has not yet given up hope. "Next summer," their humans tell them; but they do not understand.

Not until winter comes shrieking across the Atlantic will Shepherd cease to watch. D. M. L.

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"Santa Maria della Salute": By Richard Parkes Bonington

Nick Sings for the Precentor

The music-school stood within the old cathedral grounds. Through the windows came up distantly the murmur of the throng in Paul's Yard. It was mid-afternoon, quite warm; blundering flies bussed up and down the lozenged panes, and through the dark hall crept the humming sound of childish voices reciting eagerly, with now and then a sharp, small cry as some one faltered in his lines and had his fingers rapped. Somewhere else there were boyish voices running scales, now up, now down, without a stop, and other voices singing harmonies, two parts and three together, here and there a little flat from weariness.

The stairs were very dark. Nick thought, as they went up to another floor; but the long hall they came into there was quite bright with the sun.

At one end was a little stage, like the one at the Rose play-house, with a small gallery for musicians above it; but everything here was painted white and gold, and was most scrupulously clean. The rush-strewn floor was filled with oaken benches, and there were paintings hanging upon the wall, portraits of old headmasters and precentors. Some of them were so dark with time that Nick wondered if they had been blackamoors.

Master Gyles closed the great door and pulled a cord that hung by the stage. A bell jangled faintly somewhere in the wall. Nick heard the muffled voices hush, and then a shuffling tramp of slippered feet came up the outer stair.

"Pouf!" said the precentor, crustily. "Tempus fugit—that is to say, we have no time to waste. So, marry, boy, venite, exultemus—in other words, if thou canst sing, be up and at it. Come, cantate—sing, I bid thee, and that instanter—if thou canst sing at all." . . .

Nick was singing.

Only the old madrigal, with its half-forgotten words that other generations sang before they fell asleep. How queer it sounded there! It was a very simple tune, too; yet, as he sang, the old precentor started from his chair and pressed his wrinkled hands together against his breast. He quite forgot the sneer upon his face, and it went fading out like breath from a frosty pane.

He had twelve boys who could sing a hundred songs at sight from unfamiliar notes; who kept the beat and marked the time as if their throats were pendulums; could syncopate and floriate as readily as breathe. And this was only a common country song.

But—"That voice, that voice!" he panted to himself: for old Nat Gyles was music-mad; melody to him was like the very breath of life. And the boy's high, young voice, soft as a flute and silver clear, throbbed in the air as if his very heart were singing out of his body in the sound. And then, like the skylark rising, up, up it went, and up, up, up, till the old choristers held their breath and feared that the vibrant tone would break, so slender, film-like was the trembling thread of the boy's wild skylark song. But no; it trembled there, high, sweet and clear, a moment in the air; and then came running, rippling, floating down, as though some one had set a song on fire in the sky, and dropped it quivering and bright into a shadow world. Then suddenly it was gone, and the long hall was still.—JOHN BENNETT, in "Master Skylark." (New York: Century.)

THERE lived during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and barely longer, a brilliant young English artist who flashed meteorlike among the painters of his time. He has left us wondering still what he might have accomplished in the time allotted to Rembrandt or Sir Joshua Reynolds. Bonington lived at a time when every ambitious young artist attempted to visit the great galleries of Europe and copy the works of the great masters in the hope that he might discover the "secrets" of their greatness, without ever becoming conscious, in all probability, that the only hope for success lay within them, and could not be acquired from without.

Bonington tried all sorts of styles, landscapes, and dramatic subjects taken from favorite novels or plays, and worked in a variety of media. Although the lithographic process had been invented only five years before he was born, he made some of the finest lithographs that have ever been printed, notable among them the Clock Tower at Rouen. He was a remarkable draftsman, seizing with unerring instinct upon the essentials of his subject, and setting them down with directness and fine discrimination.

This beautiful little picture was loaned to the Century of Progress exhibition, at the Art Institute in Chicago, by the Worcester Art Museum. It is only about thirteen by twenty-two inches, and yet it has all the grandeur of a much larger canvas. Venice is spread before us under an azure sky. The Grand Canal on the left and the magnificent church of Santa Maria della Salute on the right glitter under alternating sunshine and cloud shadow. Bright costumes of loiterers on the quay are echoed by those in the boats, and the whole effect is one of richness and sparkle.

Strangely enough, Bonington is believed to have painted this picture before he had visited Italy, and yet it breathes the spirit of Venice. It has recently been proved to be a free copy of a painting by Canaletto which was acquired by the Louvre in 1818, and would thus have been studied by Bonington when he was working in Paris. An ordinary copy is a dead thing. Bonington was not the type to sit before a work of art and produce a slavish, stodgy copy. He seized upon the vital qualities, and transmuted them in the fires of his own enthusiasm. Those of us who are familiar with the Venetian pictures of Canaletto, and admire them, will recognize here an intensity of presentation which was by no means a characteristic of the brilliant technical qualities of the Italian artist. It may be that Venice, as subject matter, lay so close to his hand that he took it for granted; while Bonington, thirsting for the Venice that he had not yet seen, managed to read into Canaletto's work a fire that was the product of his own imagination.

In much the same way, the painters of the Far East pride themselves greatly upon their copies of the works of the older masters, and they have always worked (the best of them, at least) with this same idea of allowing their own spirit free rein in terms of another's work. It is somewhat akin to a musician's interpretation of the work of a great composer, or perhaps to one of Liszt's transcriptions of a Hungarian folk dance.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

Sussex

I've seen orchards white with blossom
In a little place in Kent,
While in Surrey there were woodlands
Whereso'er my footsteps went,
And all Devon's moors were violet
With the heather grand to see,
But it's Sussex, lovely Sussex,
Which so much appeals to me!

There are rolling downs in Sussex,
Hamlets set in flowery dales,
Marshland, moor and wooded country
Where the pine-trees scent the vales,
There is nothing to compare with
The invigorating sea!
Oh! it's Sussex, lovely Sussex
Which so much appeals to me!

Sussex has a name in history,
Boasts of many ancient towns,
There's a weald which with its beauty
Crowns the Kingdom of the downs,
Healthy are its stalwart people,
Claiming Sussex ancestry,
Oh! it's Sussex, lovely Sussex,
Which so much appeals to me!

IRENE H. LEWIS.

Jericho

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE brings to the harassed business man composure, refreshment, and confidence. It reveals and explains to him much that is hidden to merely material thought. It frees him from fear of failure, unfair competition, and the myriad petty annoyances of the daily round. Through it he learns for the first time that his true selfhood is the pure, perfect reflection of God, infinite Mind, inseparable from this Mind; and that the demonstrating of his unity with Mind, God, is his holy occupation.

In the little more than half a century that has passed since Christian Science was given to the world by Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, accepted business standards and practices in many instances have manifested encouraging improvement. Although many steps need yet to be taken before the Golden Rule—doing unto others as we would have them do unto us—is universally observed, those who have an acquaintance with underlying spiritual facts find many reasons for hope and encouragement even in the midst of apparent confusion. To them the world-wide business depression betokens the overturning of material standards—the eliminating of whatever is false and unworthy, while all that is real and good must remain.

One of the great lessons to be learned from present conditions is that true business, like health, is founded on a spiritual, scientific basis. No other basis is possible, as it is seen when the real nature of business is comprehended. But until this true basis is established in consciousness, a business, even as the human body, is liable to sickness and discord. Mrs. Eddy indicated the necessity of this mental change of basis when she wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 553), "Mortal thought must obtain a better basis, get nearer the truth of being, or health will never be universal, and harmony will never become the standard of man." This "truth of being" is revealed in Christian Science; and the "better basis" is obtained as one earnestly studies and applies the teachings of Christian Science, as set forth in its textbooks, the Bible and Science and Health.

If one finds his business seemingly prostrated by conditions over which he apparently has no control, and his most earnest human efforts seem unavailing, he may be sure the opportunity is at hand to learn the true meaning of business and to place it upon the unshakable rock of Spirit. At such a time it may be far more effectual to cease mere human striving, and seek quietly to learn the will of God, knowing that the tender Father-Mother of all is abundantly able to save and heal the situation, however difficult it may appear.

The unfailing direction of God is well illustrated by the story of the taking of Jericho, as recorded in the opening chapters of the book of Joshua. The Hebrews, having first reached the point of obedience to their God-given leader—as witness their assurance to Joshua, "All that thou commandest us we will do, and whithersoever thou sendest us, we will go"—and having observed certain required rites, were now prepared to undertake the capture of this strongly walled city. Once a day for six days the hosts of Israel marched around the city and returned to their camp. On the seventh day they compassed the city seven times. Then at the seventh time the priests blew their trumpets, and all the people at Joshua's command gave a great shout, and the walls fell down flat. A careful study of the narrative shows that throughout this exploit, which may have seemed foolish and fruitless to some of the people, unquestioning obedience was accorded every least command of Joshua. His followers were alert, willing, and active in carrying out his directions. They were of one mind. Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 279), "Mark, that in the case of Joshua and his band they had all to shout *together* in order that the walls might fall." And is there any wonder that with such unity of purpose mere material defenses of stone and mortar could not withstand that exultant shout of spiritual triumph? Thus for the Israelites in this instance were the beliefs in human means and methods superseded and displaced by this demonstration of the power and might of scientific right thinking.

God is no less potent today than He was in the time of Joshua. Let the one suffering from the general depression learn to surrender his deep-seated notions about how his business should be conducted. Let him purify his mentality from false business practices, even though they may be generally accepted and justified. With childlike trust let him be alert, willing, and active in obeying the leadings of spiritual intuition, no matter how purposeless and futile they may appear to mortal thought. Let him not be of doubtful mind, but, in confident expectation of good, waiting patiently on God, let him rejoice in the assurance of certain victory. And then no combination of material conditions will be able to withstand his clear realization of dominion, prosperity, and success.

"Truthful and steadfast though trials betide thee,
Ever one thing do thou ask of thy Lord,
Grace to go forward, wherever He guide thee,
Gladly obeying the call of His word."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Jericho

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Christliche Wissenschaft bringt dem bedrängten Geschäftsmann Gleichmut, Erquickung und Zuversicht. Sie enthüllt und erklärt ihm viel, was dem rein weltlichen Denken verborgen ist. Sie befreit ihn von der Furcht vor Mißerfolg, unredlichem Wettbewerb und den zahllosen Verdrießlichkeiten des Alltags. Durch sie erfährt er zum erstenmal, daß sein wahres Selbst die reine, vollkommene Widerspiegelung Gottes, des unendlichen Gemüts, ist und von diesem Gemüt untrennbar ist, und daß das Beweisen seines Einsseins mit dem Gemüt, Gott, sein heiliger Beruf ist.

In der kurzen Zeit von etwas über einem halben Jahrhundert, seit Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, diese Wissenschaft der Welt gab, lassen die üblichen Geschäftsregeln und -gewohnheiten in vielen Fällen eine ermutigende Verbesserung erkennen. Obwohl noch viele Schritte zu tun sind, ehe die Goldene Regel—anderen tun, was wir wollen, daß sie uns tun sollen—allgemein beachtet wird, finden alle, die die geistigen Grundtatsachen kennen, selbst inmitten scheinbarer Verwirrung reichlich Grund zu Hoffnung und Ermutigung. Für sie bedeutet die weltweite Geschäftsstockung den Umsturz materieller Maßstäbe—die Ausrottung alles Falschen und Unwürdigen, während alles Wirkliche und Gute fortbestehen muß.

Eine der großen Lehren, die aus den gegenwärtigen Zuständen zu lernen sind, ist, daß wahres Geschäft, wie Gesundheit, auf einer geistigen, wissenschaftlichen Grundlage beruht. Wenn das wahre Wesen des Geschäfts verstanden wird, sehen wir, daß keine andere Grundlage möglich ist. Solange aber diese wahre Grundlage nicht im Bewußtsein aufgerichtet ist, ist ein Geschäft wie der menschliche Körper der Krankheit und dem Mißklang ausgesetzt. Mrs. Eddy wies auf die Notwendigkeit dieser Änderung der Grundlage des Denkens hin, als sie in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 553) schrieb: „Das sterbliche Denken muß eine bessere Basis erlangen und der Wahrheit des Seins näher kommen, sonst wird die Gesundheit niemals allgemein, noch wird die Harmonie die Norm des Menschen werden". Diese „Wahrheit des Seins" ist in der Christlichen Wissenschaft geoffenbart, und wir erlangen die „bessere Grundlage", wenn wir die in den Lehrbüchern, der Bibel und Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, enthaltenen Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft ernstlich ergründen und anwenden.

Findet jemand sein Geschäft durch Zustände, denen er anscheinend machtlos gegenübersteht, scheinbar darniederliegen und scheinen seine ernstesten menschlichen Bemühungen nutzlos, so kann er sicher sein, daß Gelegenheit vorhanden ist, die wahre Bedeutung von Geschäft verstehen zu lernen und es auf den unerschütterlichen Felsen, den Geist, zu gründen. In solchen Zeiten kann es viel wirksamer sein, rein menschliches Bemühen aufzugeben und im stillen danach zu trachten, Gottes Willen erkennen zu lernen und zu wissen, daß der liebreiche Vater-Mutter aller reichlich fähig ist, jede anscheinend auch noch so schwierige Lage zu retten und zu heilen.

Die unfehlbare Führung Gottes ist durch die in den ersten Kapiteln des Buches Josua berichtete Geschichte der Einnahme Jerichos trefflich veranschaulicht. Nachdem die Hebräer zuerst ihrem von Gott bestimmten Führer gehorchen gelernt hatten,—was daraus hervorgeht, daß sie Josua versicherten: „Alles, was du uns geboten hast, das wollen wir tun; und wo du uns hinsendest, da wollen wir hin gehen",—und nachdem sie gewisse geforderte feierliche Bräuche beobachtet hatten, waren sie vorbereitet, jene stark befestigte Stadt einzunehmen. Sechs Tage lang zogen die Kriegsleute Israels einmal täglich um die Stadt und kehrten in ihr Lager zurück. Am siebenten Tag zogen sie siebenmal um die Stadt, und beim siebentenmal bliesen die Priester ihre Posaunen, und das ganze Volk machte auf Josuas Befehl ein Feldgeschrei, und die Mauern fielen um. Bei sorgfältigem Nachdenken über die Geschichte sieht man, daß während des ganzen Vorgangs, der manchen im Volk vielleicht sinn- und zwecklos vorkam, jeder geringste Befehl Josuas unbedingt befolgt wurde. Seine Leute waren auf der Hut, gehorsam und führten seine Anweisungen bereitwillig aus. Sie waren eines Sinnes. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 279): „Beachtet, daß im Falle Josuas und seiner Schar alle zusammen schreien mußten, um die Mauern zum Einsturz zu bringen". Und ist es zu verwundern, daß bei solch einheitlichem Vorgehen rein materielle Verschanzungen aus Stein und Mörtel dem Jubelgeschrei geistigen Siegens nicht standhalten konnten? So wurde für die Israeliten in diesem Falle der Glaube an menschliche Mittel und Verfahren aufgehoben, und an seine Stelle trat dieser Beweis der Kraft und Macht wissenschaftlich richtigen Denkens.

Gott ist heute nicht weniger mächtig als zur Zeit Josuas. Wer unter der allgemeinen Geschäftsstockung leidet, lerne seine tiefwurzelnden Vorstellungen über die Art, wie sein Geschäft geführt werden sollte, aufgeben. Er reinige sein Denken von falschen Geschäftsgewohnheiten, selbst wenn sie allgemein angewandt werden und gerechtfertigt sind. Kindlich vertrauend sei er auf der Hut, gehorsam und folge bereitwillig den Führungen geistiger Eingebung, so zwecklos und nutzlos sie dem sterblichen Denken auch scheinen mögen. Er trage keine Bedenken, sondern harre in vertrauensvoller Erwartung des Guten geduldig auf Gott und frohlocke in zuversichtlicher Siegesgewißheit. Dann kann keine Verkettung weltlicher Zustände seiner klaren Erkenntnis der Herrschaft, des Gedeihens und des Erfolgs standhalten.

„Wahrhaft und standhaft in Not und Bedrängnis
Bitte den Herrn, deinen Gott, nur um eins:
Gnade, zu gehen, wohin Er dich führet,
Froh zu gehorchen dem göttlichen Wort".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Salton Sea

(California)

It lies forever in that arid space,
As old as time; yet as the west wind new;
A clear unwinking eye of youthful blue
Upon the desert's weatherbeaten face.
Brown mountains, holding it in close embrace,
Peer into turquoise depths themselves to view,
Astonished that its limpid azure hue
Persists alive in that heat-ridden place.
Not desert winds nor sandstorms can efface
Its cool weird loveliness that springs anew
Each morning; nor destroy its mystic brew
Of salt and sunshine. There it calmly stays,
By day, a potion in a golden spoon;
By night, a silver mirror for the moon.

—HALCYONE GOODRICH MORGARIDGE, in *Westward*.

Links With the Past

Colchester is a busy town set on a hill and surrounded by a pinkish wall erected about eighteen hundred years ago by the ex-soldiers of Rome. Its ancient churches are built of Roman tile; its Norman castle is built of the débris of the Roman citadel; its streets are not winding and medieval, but run north and south after the plan of a Roman camp. And if you take a spade and dig in Colchester you find, below innocent-looking cabbage patches and beneath ordinary simple gardens, that Rome still sleeps only a few feet deep in a white powder of decayed oyster shells. Those oysters must have compensated many a miserable exile!

It was during the war, when stationed at Colchester for some time and moved by a mighty ennui, that I started digging at the end of a tennis lawn and came, at the close of a hot afternoon, to a beautiful Roman pavement of red and white terreræ. How the sun shone again on the bright cubes which had known the tread of sandals!

What a thrill exists in uncovering the everyday things of the past, of handling them fresh from the earth, of feeling the link that binds the present with the past, of saying: "When this was made Nero was Emperor and men still lived who had seen the Crucifixion."

In another garden I found slim bronze pins with which the Roman ladies dressed their hair. I found a bronze mirror in which some unknown Roman wife examined the effect of British winds upon her complexion. I found Samian pottery marked with the maker's name and notably the work of one Flavius Germanus, previously unknown to Colchester, which was deemed worthy of inclusion in the Castle Museum. Those were great days. I shall never be so thrilled again! It was good to sit on the edge of the excavation all alone—for who, in an army mess, believed that these discoveries were genuine!—and surrounded by old iron keys, bits of chain, bronze ear picks, scraps of iridescent bottles, to build up pictures of their day.—H. V. MORTON, in "The Call of England." (New York: McBride.)

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Progress in Education

Habits Formed Through Play

Make a Game of It and the Children Learn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY happy hours of companionship and play may be spent by the mother with her little child as she teaches him desirable ways of behaving and gives him practice in them. The child forms habits with surprising ease. He delights in imaginative play. Furthermore, he is always pleased to have his mother enter into a game with him. If the mother will build upon these natural characteristics of childhood, instead of resorting to scoldings and punishments, the child can be led easily to learn ways of obedience, courtesy, promptness, and other desirable traits.

Two-year-old Donald's mother was very anxious that he learn to obey promptly. She felt that this was necessary as a matter of safety when on the street. "Let's play horse," she said to him one day, slipping a short rope around his body, under his arms. "When Mother says 'Run,' Donald will run. When Mother says 'Stop,' Donald will stop. Are you ready?" What little boy would not be eager to play? Donald ran delightedly from the kitchen to the dining room when Mother said "Run." "Now stop," commanded Mother as she pulled on the reins to make clear to him what was expected.

This play was continued for a few days until Donald learned to stop promptly even without the gentle pull of the reins, which were discarded when they were no longer needed. They had served their purpose as part of the play and had also insured rapid progress in forming the new habit, since by pulling on them the mother could immediately stop the child if he seemed disobedient. She was very happy to find that after this training Donald would stop promptly if she asked him to when they were walking on the street or when he was playing out of doors. Although she did not think it best to leave so small a child to situations of danger, it was a help to know that she could depend upon him to obey.

A mother of three small children felt that it would aid in building up an atmosphere of courtesy and obedience in the home if the children could learn to reply in a pleasing manner when she or their father spoke to them. "I was so tired of hearing them answer 'What,' or 'What do you want,' when I called them," she explains. "They did not mean to be rude, but they often spoke in an unpleasant tone of voice and sometimes seemed almost unwilling to obey. I thought it over and decided that the simplest and most satisfactory expression that I could teach them to use at such times would be 'Yes, Mother,' or 'Yes, Daddy.' I called them all to me one afternoon and said, 'Let's play a game. I have in this box some little surprises. I want you to go to different rooms and I will call, first to one of you and then to another. When you are called, answer 'Yes, Mother.' Then I say, 'Come here,' and when you come I will give you one of the surprises. You may go to another place to wait, then, until it is your turn again."

The children entered into the game with much enthusiasm. At the close of the playtime their mother explained that she wanted them to remember to answer "Yes, Mother," whenever she called them during the day. It would be harder to remember when they were busy with other things than it had been while they were playing the game, but they could all try. She would try, also, to answer "Yes, Mary," "Yes, John," or "Yes, Jimmie," when they spoke to her. Perhaps Daddy would do the same.

The game with the surprises was played frequently during the following days to give the children practice in replying correctly and because it was found to be a help in forming the habit of coming quickly when called. The contents of the little box were varied from time to time. It might contain animal crackers or something else to eat, or it might hold pictures of playthings.

The children soon became eager to see if they could go through a day without forgetting to reply correctly. Their father, as well as their mother, helped them a great deal by enthusiastic interest in their progress. A change in attitude became apparent. As the children developed the habit of responding promptly, and in a courteous way, when spoken to, their former carelessness and reluctance were replaced by ready obedience.

There are many such happy ways of helping children to form the right kind of habits. Hours that might seem very burdensome, if given over to constant remindings and the dread of punishment, can easily be filled with sunshine as play is made of the necessary drill. At the same time attitudes of coöperation and helpfulness are being developed.

V. E. H.

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE MARIONETTE SHOW

Marionettes by Children

7—Production and Rehearsal

While this series of eight articles running on Tuesdays was written primarily as a summer course for teachers for classroom use, we believe that it will prove a rich opportunity to parents who are looking for a wholesome and constructive home project to work out with their children.

By PAUL BRAUN

Former Director of Puppetry, Johns Hopkins University

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT this country needs is an original marionette play." Of course, you may use a play that is already written for marionettes, but the greatest fun is to be had from producing a play which you have written yourself. This has been done in many schools and always produces the best results.

In writing the play, first get a clear idea of all the dramatic instances in the story. Next, write a synopsis of the play. Try to get as much action into one scene as possible. Let the dialogue take care of action that is not so important. Try to work your play up to the big climax in the last scene, and after this point is reached end it as quickly as possible.

Write the lines of the play and have the children get acquainted with them. Do not insist that they learn them word for word. The best plan is to have the children know the story so well that they can tell it, speaking for each character as they see fit. In this way, you will introduce the spirit of play into the task. The children will lose their self-consciousness and will perform with freedom.

You may have one set of children manipulating the marionettes and another speaking the lines. If they work in "doubles" let them rehearse together at all times. It is a good plan to have as many children in the show as possible.

Stage Crew

Be sure to have a stage crew. A group should be detailed for the scenery. Another group should be responsible for the lighting and some one should handle the properties. It will be best for the teacher to assume the rôle of stage manager. One pupil should be placed on the draw curtain and should never leave it. Have him rehearse with the rest. You would be surprised how often the man on the curtain ruins a show. It is an important job and requires a person who does not get "rattled."

Types of Plays to Produce

Try to dramatize a story which the children know and like. You will find many moments in our history which will furnish excellent material. Geography will furnish you with ideas galore. Characters from all over the world can be brought to life on the marionette stage. A marionette revue can be created showing the folk lore from many lands. Songs and dances can be included, costumes and colorful backgrounds will give your show a very professional appearance.

Music

Music always helps every show and the best form is furnished by a victrola. Try to use a machine that has quite a bit of volume because it must be kept backstage and the sound will have to penetrate the masking curtains. Select the music with care and see that every number fits the scene to which it is applied.

Have a musical director, whose job it is to see that the proper music goes on at the proper moment. Be sure that the "director" is given as much rehearsal as the rest of the "production staff."

Master of Ceremonies

To assure success for your show you should have a "Master of Ceremonies." Every school producing a marionette show always uses this delightful character. He represents the school or class spirit. He is usually a funny fellow, most times a clown. He talks before the show, makes announcements and is generally useful. The children will look forward to his appearance.

Coöperation

The object of the entire project is to teach the children to work together toward a common purpose. Make each child feel responsible for his particular job. Let him know that he is not only responsible to the teacher but to the rest of the "cast" and try to have him feel that his part is just as important as any in the show. Give as many "jobs" as possible to as many children as possible. Make them feel that this particular project is a big thing, that it depends entirely on them. If this is done, you will have no fear regarding their interest and the success of the performance.

Athletics in Colleges

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

HERO worship of the college football star, commercialism in college athletics, and the unwarranted shifting of athletic coaches from one college to another are gradually to disappear from the college campus, it is expected by the North Central Association which adopted recommendations following the report of its committees which recently completed a three-year study of the problem of athletics in colleges. Long train rides where college teams are carried across several states are being frowned on by educators.

The pendulum which perhaps has swung a little too far in some institutions toward encouraging boys to choose a certain college just to play on some athletic team may swing back again to a more normal pace. Fancy offers of scholarships or maintenance or other inducements to young athletes to get them to attend a particular institution to enhance its athletic honors, are definitely disapproved.

"We want to get back to a more natural and more humble sportsmanship," says Mr. B. L. Stradley, of Ohio State University, who is chairman of the committee of the association. He traveled from Wisconsin to Arizona and from West Virginia to Wyoming visiting the member institutions of the association in some 20 states to determine to what extent athletic practices were compatible with academic standards.

"After all, college is intended to help a person to fill better his place in the community," Mr. Stradley said in an interview, "and too much hero-worship and strenuous athletics are not what boys will find when they get out into the world. We want them to enjoy athletics but to have them in a more normal and natural way. Let them get into the habit of playing games which are less strenuous and which everyone can play—games which they can continue later in life in their own communities. Hand-ball, hiking, swimming, golf and other less vigorous sports are more appropriate for getting boys ready for life."

To stop the over-emphasis on athletics and to make it a more integral part of the college work, as an educational and recreational factor, is one of the aims of the committee's recommendations. To bring this about, the committee proposes that coaches and physical education directors be employed upon the same basis as other members of the faculties, both with respect to training and compensation, and that the process of appointment follow the normal channel used in the appointment of other faculty members.

Winning coaches are in demand and it was found that 25 per cent of them in institutions of the association receive salaries above that of the rank of professors. One college president said that the trouble was not in losing a coach because he lost games but because he won them.

That coaches have a master's degree is asked by the North Central Associatioon and that they carry a normal teaching load including time spent in coaching.

In order to correct some of the evils that develop in connection with scholarships, loans and other forms of aid to athletes the association recommends that each institution keep a detailed record concerning these aids, that a central committee be appointed for distributing these awards to prevent overlapping, and that a central employment agency be established to secure equitable distribution of employment for the entire student body.

More attention should be given to the student possessing general college ability, the committee recommends; there should be a more ethical procedure by an institution in securing a coach; institutions should provide funds for athletics within the institution from other sources than that of intercollegiate games.

Vacation Project in Local Civics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Mansfield, Mass.

WHEN 30 boys between the ages of 8 and 18 get together to do something, it is a safe wager that results will occur. The great question at the beginning of the summer vacation was how to make good use of the time. Many boys, who formerly had gone to summer camps, augmented the usual group. Boys who formerly had been able to find odd jobs to do for spending money, or to save for school, this year found themselves with time on their hands.

It all began when one of the older boys who is planning to go to the State College and specialize in forestry suggested that a town forest, which could also be used as a park and community recreation center, would offer everyone a chance to work.

The idea rapidly spread. A few adult community leaders took up the idea. The result was that a public-spirited farmer gave the town a 50-acre wood lot, just outside the village limits.

It began as a boy's project, guided by a few men who had summer leisure, the minister, two men teachers, and the Scout leaders. Then some of the unemployed men came along and said they would rather work than loaf. The road commissioner furnished tools. Farmers offered their teams when necessary.

Then the Girl Scouts wanted to work, really work, with hatchets and hoes. The Grange appointed a Field Day when all the men gave a day's work.

In four weeks' time splendid results were accomplished. Underbrush and stunted trees have been collected and burned; some beautiful paths have been cleared; picnic spots with fireplaces have been laid out. In the center of the wood, an outdoor theater is in process of construction. A knoll is being terraced for seats; the stage will be a level grassy plot; the wings and backdrop will be living evergreen trees. It will be a beautiful spot.

Tennis courts are being built at the edge of the wood, also a rustic type grandstand. A brook, which sings along on a sandy bottom, is being stocked with brightly speckled trout that can live without fear of barbed hooks. A natural ravine is being made into two swimming pools, one for little tots and beginners, one for swimmers. The local lumber company has donated the cement; one of the unemployed men is a cement worker, and is building the necessary dams.

It is hard to overestimate the educational value of a community project such as this. From eight-year-old Johnny, who piles small brush, to an elderly man who watched the bonfires, all have benefited in a coöperative project.

Between School and Job

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

The parents of every child of 14 who has recently left the London elementary schools are given a special circular from the Education Committee advising them to send their children back to school next term unless they have secured a suitable job in the meantime. The circular urges them in any case to see that the young people continue their education without a break, whether in or out of employment. Parents are assured that the young people who stay on at their elementary schools will suffer no disadvantage thereby, for just as soon as a post of the right kind is available, the boy or girl engaged for it will be released from school forthwith.

Secretaries of school care committees and head teachers of senior departments have been asked, in a separate circular, to miss no opportunity of impressing upon parents the importance of keeping their children at school until suitable employment is found, and of persuading them to go on with their studies in one of the many London institutions for continued education.

The Education Committee have taken these exceptional measures on account of the large increase in the number of prospective leavers—the estimated total for 1933-34 is about 65,000 as against about 40,000 in 1932-33—in consequence of the high birth rate of 1919. The committee foresee possible difficulties in the way of placing all these young people in suitable jobs as soon as they are entitled by age to leave school.

Painting to Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

Forty schools in Manchester have sent exhibits to an art show held in the Manchester Art Gallery. A feature of the show is a number of paintings done in water color by school children during the playing of a piece of music on the piano by the teacher.

Mr. C. H. Peachment, inspector of art for the Manchester Education Committee, denied that this form of art practice on the part of school children was a waste of time. He said that he encouraged it in the schools as a means of stimulating the child's imagination and bringing out his latent potentialities. The avowed aim of the art training in the Manchester schools is not the production of artistic geniuses. These must always be few and far between. The aim is to foster appreciation in the child and to create a race of art lovers with discrimination and taste.

The demand for books grows with education and when learning became compulsory, there was a heavy increase in the demand.

Through Quietness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENTLY I was surprised by what I would like to call the quiet strength of a young mother who was bringing up four small children.

One could not remain long in her home without detecting an atmosphere of unusual peace, content, confidence, strength. Everything seemed to move like clockwork, each grown-up and each little individual seeming to fit his activity into the general life pattern of the home. The voices of the family seemed to be in tune even in the highest pitch of fun and merriment. The commands were few, but when given were brief, definite, assuring completion.

One noted little whining, none of the clatter, chatter, haste, anxiety that so frequently goes with a family of young children. There seemed to be a note of continuity there that made for poise and strength and happiness.

Takes Time Alone

I remarked upon the unusual management and quiet satisfaction of her home, rather insisting upon knowing how she had been able to bring it about. "In just one way, I believe," was her answer. "Each night when the last little one is in bed, I take to my cherished nook in the library where I may be alone with myself for at least an hour. Unless it be something extremely urgent, nothing interferes with my period for relaxation, for quiet, for confidence."

Without further word, both her eyes and voice expressed the depth of the Scriptures, "In quietness and confidence, shall be found strength."

Did that peaceful hour by herself after a busy day explain the lack of clash and clamor, of shriek and noise, of vying voices seeking to attract attention, of nerves on edge, of discouragement, of supersensitiveness and all the rest?

Perhaps, without knowing it, that young mother had operated her home on the choicest bit of philosophy of the ages. There was about her and the children that same hush of confidence that is reflected in the early home of Jesus—a confidence and strength that is expressed in doing, in acting, in achieving. If we were to trace throughout the ages the men of achievement and promise, we would find in every case that calm, steady, well-controlled men were the great men. Action resulted from a great strength from within.

Too many, we believe, in these days of hurry and seeming stress, never stop to take account of stock. They rush and tear about; they meet one engagement after the other; they catch the news on the run from the movie reels; they live a life of noise, of clatter, of hum and bustle, trusting that tomorrow will bring them what they are looking for. But tomorrow is like today because they fail to sit down quietly and think.

The Desire for Quiet

Nature teaches us the same lesson. Everything works according to God's laws, and much of this work is done in silence. The greatest growth of the woods is an almost silent growth. There is strength and growth there, but it is growth from within. The sun shines, the rain quietly comes down, the crops blossom, life is born. Everything in nature seems to be worked out in continuity and in confidence with God's law.

Just so the little mother and her four happy children were growing day after day in the beautiful strength of a cherished hour of solitude. If every person—the mother in the home, the teacher in the school, the man in business, the head of the factory, the organizer of big schemes and plans, the controlling power of governments—if everyone could have within himself the desire that the little mother had for seeking her cherished spot where he could live apart from the bustle for a brief hour, would not our whole plan of American living be upon a much higher plane of confidence, of strength, of achievement?

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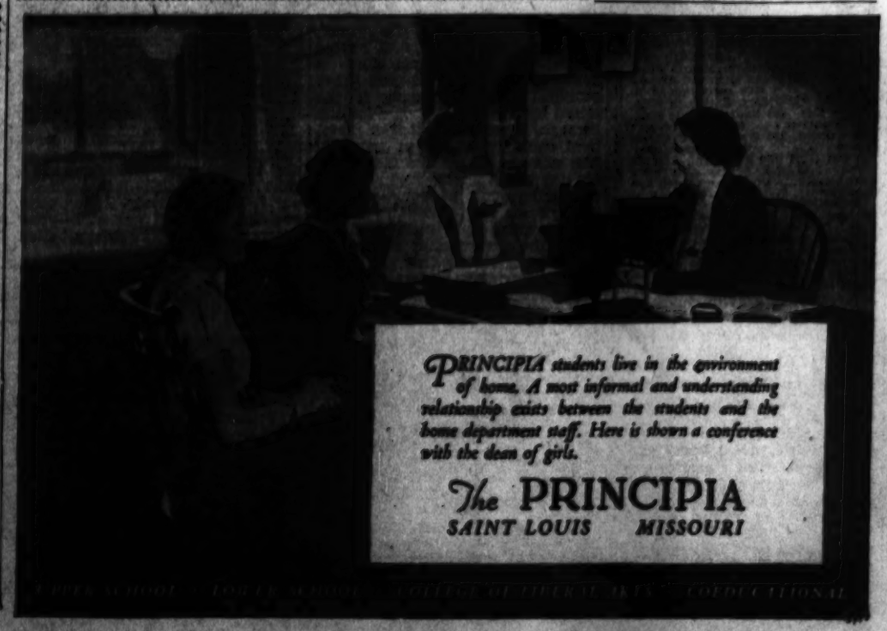
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Population Crisis Threatens Japan, Prof. Uyeda States

Borders Bulging With Youth Start Social Unrest, Farm Land Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alta.—The population problem of Japan provides the Pacific realm with one of its most serious threats of social unrest, according to Prof. Teijiro Uyeda of the Tokyo University of Commerce.

In addressing the Institute of Pacific Relations, Professor Uyeda referred to alarmist statements that the population of Japan would soon reach 100,000,000 persons. Japan's population, he believes, will stop at about 80,000,000.

The figures for the last 10 years, said Professor Uyeda, reveal trends at work, decreasing the number of marriages. "The social unrest which has come to play such an important rôle in Japan is mainly due to this disparity between population and gainful employment. To bottle up a growing nation such as Japan in narrow islands is not only unreasonable, but also courts danger for the world.

Japan Facing Crisis

"With conditions as they are at present we cannot expect any real results from an emigration policy. Foreign trade, while a more promising way out, requires that foreign markets be open to our manufacturers. There is no doubt that we are facing an international crisis," he declared.

By comparison of his own investigations with those of other Japanese experts, Professor Uyeda establishes the point that the main population problem in Japan is not one of the increase in the total number, but rather one of the increase in the age groups from 18 to 40, a phenomenon due, of course, to the rapid decline in recent years of the infant mortality rate. These able-bodied young men and women obviously must find useful employment or social unrest is inevitable. Once this task is accomplished, the population problem in Japan will solve itself in much the same way that it has solved itself in Great Britain and America—by voluntary restriction.

Any country desiring to remain at peace with the rest of the world must give careful attention to problems of land utilization, according to Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, director of the food research institute of Stanford University and formerly chief of the bureau responsible for the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act in the United States.

Put Land to Best Uses

Dr. Alsberg has been making a systematic survey of the problem of land utilization in countries bordering the Pacific, and he has reached the conclusion that differences in land policies are at the bottom of such better known though less important problems as population pressure, colonial administration and economic rivalries.

The formulation of wise agricultural policies, according to Dr. Alsberg's paper, is not only necessary for a new country in order to determine the best alternative uses for its lands, and to encourage the right kind and proper amount of immigration, but it is equally necessary for old countries because of the rapid changes in world demand and in industrial technique.

As an example, he cited South Africa's problems. "The question of policy for the union of South Africa is: Should the country produce the maximum of grain possible or the maximum of animal products? If the former, the Government will favor the grain growers by tariffs and otherwise encourage dry-land farming, and discourage the holding of very large tracts.

"If the latter, the Government will not raise tariffs on maize, wheat and other dry-land crops; it will encourage pasturage and the growing of fodder crops, and direct its scientific work and export promotion policies accordingly. Agricultural policy, in short, will be a substantial determinant of South Africa's policy."

Japan Farming Limited

As an example of the importance of land utilization in an old country, Dr. Alsberg notes the case of Japan. Even when all available agricultural and forest areas are considered, and are made to produce the maximum of food that scientific knowledge makes possible, "we can hardly expect to see 40,000,000 farming population on the home land of Japan. On the contrary, we should be grateful for Japanese agriculture if it will succeed in maintaining the present rural population." Only by a study of the differences in the utilization of land in the various densely populated and sparsely settled areas in the Pacific littoral can one scientifically assay the nature and magnitude of the forces impelling Japan toward becoming the industrial, commercial and naval Great Britain of Asia.

Mr. Newton D. Baker has been named chairman of the council of the Institute of Pacific Relations to succeed Prof. Jerome D. Green Wilson of the University of Wales.

Jeffress to Direct State Public Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus has announced the appointment of Mr. E. B. Jeffress, publisher of the Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News, as head of the newly formed State Department of Public Works, including highways and prisons. For two years Mr. Jeffress has been the chairman of the State Highway Commission, the entire personnel of which has been changed with the naming of a new board. Mr. George Ross Pou, for the past dozen years superintendent of the state prison, has been appointed by the Governor to retain that post.

Governor Ehringhaus also appointed Mr. A. J. Maxwell to succeed himself as State Commissioner of Revenue. Mr. Maxwell was one of his opponents in the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1932. In the second primary of that year he supported Mr. Ehringhaus.

Economy at Veterans' Expense Deplored by Head of Legion

Legion Commander

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Keystone

Louis A. Johnson

Proposes Calling In All Tax-Exempt Securities in Raising Revenue

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 22 (AP)—A plea for the support of governmental efforts to restore "normal and reasonable living conditions for those willing to work," and a demand for economy in places "where it is worse needed," than "at the expense of the veteran," was voiced here today by Mr. Louis A. Johnson, national commander of the American Legion, at the convention of the Michigan department of the order.

The national commander presented a fourfold program which, he said, would go before the national convention of the Legion at Chicago Oct. 2-5, opposed cancellation of foreign debts, and urged the enactment into law of the fundamental of drafting resources as well as man power in time of war.

Charging that half the wealth of the country is invested in tax-exempt securities, Mr. Johnson said, "If we are going to have economy, then let the Government call in these tax-exempt securities so that the dollars of the rich man shall be taxed pro rata with the dollars of the poor man in carrying this government of ours."

In outlining his four-point program, approved last May by the Legion's executive committee, Mr. Johnson said "it will bring no good to the disabled to impose an unjust and heavy strain on the Federal Treasury because the welfare of the veterans and the welfare of our nation are inseparably entwined."

The program as Mr. Johnson outlined it as follows:

"1. A governmental policy of equal treatment for the veterans and widows and orphans of veterans, of all wars.

"2. A permanent classification and fixed determination of benefits for all classes of veterans of all wars and their dependents.

"3. A governmental policy of entirely adequate provisions, in periods of normal economic conditions, for all veterans with war service-connected disabilities.

"4. A governmental policy recognizing that all incapacitated veterans are, when without means of support, charges and wards of the Federal Government, and not of state and local governments, or public and private charity."

Evils of Alcohol Put Before Nation By Allied Youth

Conference at Cincinnati Develops Program of Coöperative Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 22—Abandoning the crumbling fort of a constitutional amendment, young temperance leaders are turning to another approach to ultimate victory against alcohol, namely, education. The development of a program for this education, which is intended to penetrate every home, school, church and similar institution, engaged the attention of delegates to the Second National Conference of Allied Youth here this week.

Mr. W. Roy Breg, director of activities of Allied Forces, in stressing the need for such a plan stated that Allied Youth will provide the opportunity to work together for all who are interested in education against alcohol and in training youth. It has organized councils of young people in cities and rural communities all over the nation and has obtained the coöperation of important leaders in churches, schools, press and similar organizations, he pointed out.

"With truth—the verdicts of (natural) science and history—we can gain a sure success against alcohol," stated Miss Nettie Allen Thomas, national secretary of Allied Youth, while outlining a possible educational program.

In bringing out the demands of the young folks for sound reasons against alcohol, Miss Elizabeth Erb, Allied Youth leader from Rochester, N. Y., said, "The voice of Allied Youth must proclaim the sound physique, the well balanced mind, an equitable and prosperous economic era, well adjusted community life and the fuller life. In the realization of these objectives, that stupid antiquated substance known as alcohol can have no part."

Dr. Haven Emerson, professor of public health at Columbia University, presented what he considered indisputable findings of medical research which proved the evil effects of alcohol. From early discoveries that alcohol was a poison, dangerous as a food, to later findings of its dulling results on the senses even when used in such moderate doses as 2.75 per cent by volume, Dr. Emerson drew the following conclusions: "Human happiness does not depend on alcoholic beverages of any strength," and "human health has never suffered from total abstinence."

"Education is the answer to ignorance," he concluded. "Lack of information is chiefly responsible for the use of alcoholic beverages as if they were safe, necessary, or in any way useful to a healthy man or woman."

School Costs Rise In New York Cities 70 P. C. in 20 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22—Cities in New York State are spending 70 per cent more to run their schools than they did 20 years ago, although per cent and average daily attendance of students has advanced only 23 per cent in that period.

In a report made public Aug. 20, the New York State conference of mayors revealed the advances in school expenditures in the past decade which, they said have been maintained practically throughout the depression while most other states have made drastic cuts in education costs.

Attributing a large share of the increased cost to advances in teachers' salaries, the report called attention to figures showing that the number of teachers had increased only 35 per cent in the 10-year period. Increases in supervisory service, which "could be largely dispensed with" by consolidating administrative and supervisory positions, in efficient purchasing of supplies, improper utilization of existing school buildings and rapid construction of costly schools also are among the chief reasons for the increased expenditures, the report said.

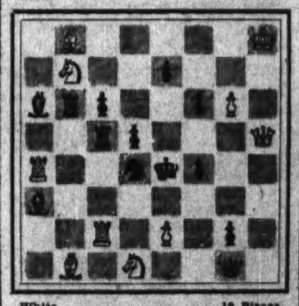
The report recommended delaying construction of new school buildings until the need for them became acute and urged a system of training for janitors and engineers of school buildings as an economy measure.

Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1541
By L. Apro

Black 13 Pieces

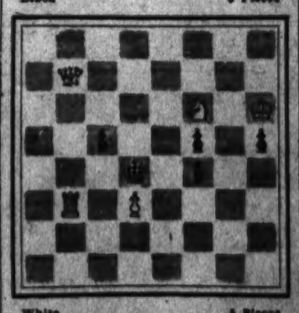


White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Australian Chess Review, 1932)

Problem No. 1542
By L. A. Kuyers

Black 5 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
Economical, yet not lacking in strategic variety, by a leading elder Dutch composer.

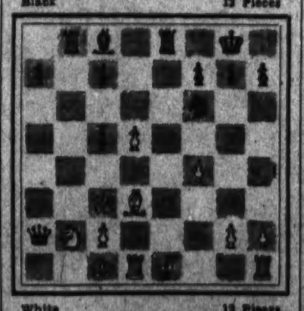
Solutions to Problems

No. 1539. Kt-K7
No. 1540. 1. Kt-Kt3 threat
2. K-B

End-Games

Black wins with a dazzling, though rather hidden, sacrifice. From the Slomin-Blumin game, Moscow, 1931.

End-Game No. 161 Black 13 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

With Capablanca in New York and Alekhine in Puerto Rico, and about to return to this country, efforts are being made to arrange some sort of tournament to take advantage of their presence. It was hoped to stage an international tournament at the Chicago exposition, but the inevitable financial barrier appears impregnable. A cable match with England is a rumored alternative, though there is nothing definite yet.

The following game was played in the intercollegiate tournament held during mid-July at a Century of Progress, Chicago. Stark is individual champion of the Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth League. Beckhardt is a student at the College of the City of New York. A closely fought Queen's Gambit Declined turned in the Harvard player's favor owing to his skillful handling of a passed QRP. Beckhardt tied for second, Stark for fourth, in the final standing.

Queen's Pawn Game

Stark White	Beckhardt Black	Stark White	Beckhardt Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	24 Q-Kt5	B-R
2 P-QB4	P-K3	25 Kt-K	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5ch(a)	26 Kt-B3	P-B5
4 B-Q2	Q-K2	27 PxP	QxRP
5 P-K3	Kt-Kt3(b)	28 Q-Kt3	P-B3(d)
6 Q-B2	P-KB4	29 Kt-Q4	Q-K4
7 P-QR3	BxKtch	30 KtxP	BxKt
8 QKtxB	KtxKt	31 PxB	Q-QB4
9 QxKt	P-QKt3	32 Q-Q2	QxRP
10 R-B	B-Kt2	33 QxQP	QxQ
11 Castles	P-Q3	34 RxQ	R-B4
12 B-Kt3	P-K4	35 P-R6	R-QB4
13 Castles	P-QR4	36 K-B	K-B3
14 P-QKt4	PxP	37 K-K2	R-R6
15 PxP	Castles	38 K-Q3	P-R4
16 R-R	Kt-Q2	39 K-B3	R-R5ch
17 Q-Kt2	P-QKt4(c)	40 K-Kt3	RxRP
18 R-R5	PxP	41 P-R7	R-B
19 BxP	Kt-Kt3	42 R-QR4	R-QB
20 Q-Kt3	KtxB	43 K-B3	P-Kt3
21 QxKt	RxR	44 K-Q4	K-B3
22 PxR	Q-B2	45 P-R4	K-K2
23 R-Q	P-R3	46 KxP	K-B3
24 Q-Kt5	B-R	47 K-Q5	Resigns(e)
25 Kt-K	P-K3		
26 Kt-B3	P-B5		
27 PxP	QxRP		
28 Q-Kt3	P-B3(d)		
29 Kt-Q4	Q-K4		
30 KtxP	BxKt		
31 PxB	Q-QB4		
32 Q-Q2	QxRP		
33 QxQP	QxQ		
34 RxQ	R-B4		
35 P-R6	R-QB4		
36 K-B	K-B3		
37 K-K2	R-R6		
38 K-Q3	P-R4		
39 K-B3	R-R5ch		
40 K-Kt3	RxRP		
41 P-R7	R-B		
42 R-QR4	R-QB		
43 K-B3	P-Kt3		
44 K-Q4	K-B3		
45 P-R4	K-K2		
46 KxP	K-B3		
47 K-Q5	Resigns(e)		

(a) The Bogoljubow variation to the QP game, against which, according to M. C. O., it is very hard for White to obtain any advantage. The Nimzowitsch variation: 3 Kt-QB3, B-Kt5, is more common, and rather more critical.

(b) Actually this is a waste of time, for the subsequent exchanges help White in his development. Preferable is P-QKt3, or P-Q4.

(c) An inviting continuation, since White's Q side pawns become disconnected. But White's accurate play reveals that they are not weaknesses, but elements of strength.

(d) Probably failing to consider White's reply. The exchanges leave White a P ahead, with a not overly difficult rook ending.

(e) White forces Black to give up the R for the passed P.

Here is how Mikenas of Lithuania defeated the veteran Hungarian, Maroczy, in the Folkestone tournament:

Queen's Gambit Declined

Mikenas White	Maroczy Black	Mikenas White	Maroczy Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	16 B-R6	BxKt(c)
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	17 PxB	Kt-B
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 KR-Q	QR-Kt
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	19 Q-Kt3	Q-Q2
5 P-K3	B-K2	20 B-B4	Kt-Kt
6 P-KR3	Castles	21 PxP	P-QKt4
7 R-B	P-B3	22 B-Kt3	QR-B
8 B-Q3	PxP	23 RxR	RxR
9 BxP	Kt-Q4	24 P-B4	Q-B3
10 BxB	QxB	25 P-Q5	PxP
11 Castles	KtxKt	26 P-R6	R-QB4
12 PxKt(a)	P-QKt3(b)	27 K-K2	K-B3
13 Q-K2	P-QB4	28 K-Q3	P-R4
14 P-K4	B-Kt2	29 K-B3	R-R5ch
15 P-K5	KR-Q	30 K-Kt3	RxRP
		31 P-R7	R-B
		32 R-QR4	R-QB
		33 R-Q8!	Resigns(f)

(a) Thus far the game is very much book. If 13 BxKt, P-K4; 13 PxP, KtxP; 14 Kt-Kt5, with rather sterile ground as far as favorable complications for either side are concerned.

(b) Black errs in allowing White to play P-K4 and K5, though perhaps he, too, felt positions arising from P-K4 did not abound in winning chances.

(c) The strength of the White KP, with the corresponding difficulty in developing the Kt, together with the possibility that White will establish a Kt at Q6, indicates the text.

(d) A blunder. Were the Kt at B, White would still have the better game, but would have to work much harder to win.

(e) 32 . . . Kt-B5; 33 PxPch, K-B (K-R; 34 R-B8!); would be better for Black, though 34 R-Q, instead, would still favor White.

(f) For if 33 . . . RxR; 34 P-R8(Q)ch, mates next move.

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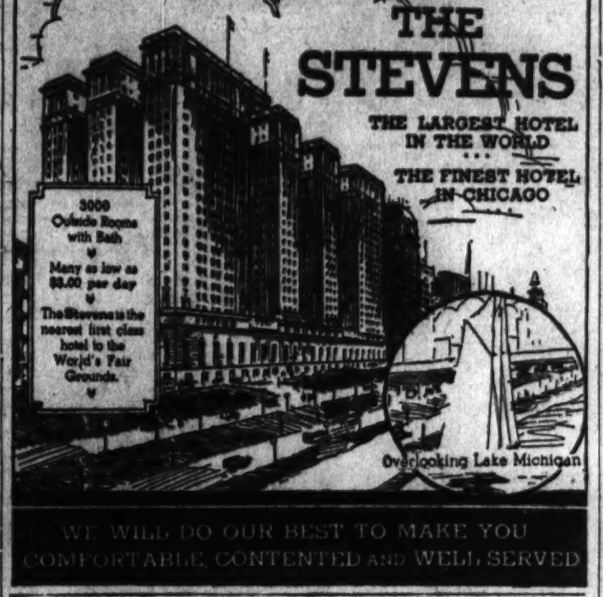
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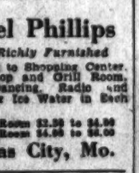

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Generally Fluctuate Within A Narrow Range

Moderate Net Gains Are Recorded by Some of the Leaders

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Stocks and staples generally displayed a lack of enthusiasm today, and prices mulled about rather narrowly in trading that was about on par with yesterday's quiet performance.

While no particular weakness was shown by any of the share groups, there was no especial buying noticeable except in some of the motor equities and a few specialties.

The activity was fair in the first half hour, but the ticker tape was not pressed at any time, and later moved at a dragging pace. Grains were moderately irregular, and cotton about steady. Bonds were dull and a trifle mixed.

The dollar was a bit firmer in foreign exchange dealings.

Equities up fractions to a point included Western Union, Chrysler, du Pont, General Motors, Allied Chemical and Union Pacific.

Slight recessions were recorded by U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Case, Consolidated Gas and American Commercial Alcohol.

Transfers approximated 1,800,000 shares.

Selective Market

The stock market today, as in the last few weeks, was a highly selective affair, with groups of shares taking divergent courses. Interest in issues of some of the automobile companies apparently was maintained, and there was an early large turnover in both General Motors and Chrysler issues.

In line with the activity of the motors, traders were cheered by the statement of J. W. Scoville, chief statistician of Chrysler, to the effect that "a 4,000,000-car year is probably not far distant." Mr. Scoville added that "the increase in automobile buying is general" with sales coming from all sections of the country.

Commission houses reported that most of the investment buying has been going into stocks which, it is expected, will be the first to reflect the improvement in consumer purchasing power. Some attention is also being paid, it was said, to issues of companies in which labor costs constitute a relatively small proportion of operating expenses. The utilities, however, still laboring under further rate-cutting uncertainties, have been inclined to idle.

Just how much the volatile alcohol stocks have discounted the early repeal of prohibition is a matter of much argument in the financial district. Two more states—Texas and Washington—will vote on the wet amendment within the next few days.

Bond Prices Irregular

Bond prices followed a highly irregular trend in quiet trading today. A few issues showed rather wide declines on selling attributed to special developments.

One loan so affected was Western Pacific 5s, which fell nearly five points on uncertainty respecting the road's ability to obtain Reconstruction Finance Corporation help in meeting Sept. 1 interest requirements. Following their slump the bonds rallied a point or so.

Consolidated Gas debenture 5½s were also weak at a loss of more than 2 points. Only a few bonds came into the market, and traders thought the unfavorable action was due to a thin market rather than the rate reduction order of the Public Service Commission announced over the week-end. The bonds were firm yesterday.

Rails, including secondary and prime descriptions, had comparatively narrow price changes, although substantial recessions marked some loans of the Southern Railway and Chicago & North Western. Industrial obligations were mixed with heaviness in American Smelting 5s, and Theater Company liens were firm.

Trading lagged in the foreign division, and quotations were not greatly altered. Australia 5s and Frenche 7s gained major fractions.

The principal change in quotations on U. S. Governments was in Liberty 4th 4¼s, which rose 5-32 of a point. Other federal obligations were virtually unchanged.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	28½	30	Manhattan	29¾	32
City	30¼	35	Public	34¾	38
Commercial	135	150	Textile	41	46
Fifth Av	1095	1200	Trade Bank	18	25
First, N Y	1435	1550	Yorkville	30	45
Lafayette	7	12			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	61¾	66	Fulton	245	270
Banca C I	142	160	Guaranty	328	350
Bk NY&T	370	400	Irving	19½	22½
Bronx	10¼	14	Kings Co	1880	2000
Brooklyn	113	123	Law Tle&G	8	12
Cn Hanover	141	155	M'facturers	17¾	20
Chemical	39¾	45	New York	100	110
County	37	42	Title Guar	22½	25½
Empire	20¼	24	Unit States	1650	1800

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	37¼	29¼	Merchants	270	285
N Shawmut	22½	26	Second Nat.	95	110

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	2	4	Harris T&S	236	250
Cont Ill Bk	69	72	Northern Tr	405	425
First Nat	117	124			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	34½	38	Home	19¼	23
Am Alliance	15½	18½	North River	16½	19
Gt Ameren	17¾	20¾	Sprgfld Fire	82½	85½
Hartford	44	50	U S Fire	29½	32½

Dividend Declarations

Mesta Machine Company declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 16. Previous payment was 15 cents on July 1.

Sanford Mills, manufacturer of upholstery and other pile fabrics, has declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 19. Last prior dividend was 25 cents a share, paid in January, 1932.

Continental Gas & Electric Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 13. Directors took no action on common dividend. Three months ago 42 cents was declared on the common and six months ago $1.25.

Rollins-per Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., declared the regular monthly dividend of 5 cents and extra dividend of 5 cents, both payable Sept. 9 to stock of record Aug. 25.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 30.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 21
13¾	3		Adams Express	1700	10¾	10	10¾	10¾
21¾	8	1	Adams Mills	100	18	18	18	19¼
18	8½		Addressograph	300	18	17¾	18	19¼
11¾	1¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	10¾	9	10	9¾
103¼	47½	3	Air Reduction	200	77	77	77	78
4	¾		Airway Elec App	1400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
31	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	12500	27½	25½	27½	27½
2½	⅛		Allegheny Corp	5600	2½	2½	2½	2½
21¾	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	300	18½	18½	18½	18½
21	1¾		Allegh pf ww XL	100	18	18	18	18
26	8		Allegheny Steel	10	23½	23½	23½	
36¾	9¾	.6	Allied Chem	3800	135½	132½	133½	133
6	4		Allis Chalmers	1400	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
41¼	18	2	Amal Leather	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	
35	7		Amerada	2500	39¾	37	38	37
29½	8		Am Ag Ch Del	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
16¾	4		Am Bank Note	300	30½	19¾	30½	19¾
58	32		Am Beet Sugar	6500	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾
42½	9¾	.60	Am Beet Sug pf	30	49¾	49¾	49¾	
97½	49¼	4	Am Brake S&F	500	33	31¾	31¾	33
39¾	6¼		Am Can	4600	89¾	87	87	87
30¾	15		Am Car & Fdry	1500	30½	30	30½	30
51¾	34	37	Am Chicle	300	48½	47	47	
89¼	12		Am Com Alcohol	25400	68¾	66½	68¾	67¾
6	1		Am Encaustic T	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
19¾	3¾		Am & For Pow	4200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
44¾	7¼		Am & For Pow pf	300	25¾	24¾	25¾	25¾
28¾	6¼		Am & For Pow 6	400	30	30	30	
27¾	4¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	16¾	15¾	16¾	16¾
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	3000	18½	18	18½	18¾
17½	3¾		Am Ice	500	13	13	13	
15¼	4¼		Am International	3500	11¾	11¾	11¾	
30½	5¾		Am La France	300	11¾	10¾	11¾	11
63	17¾		Am Locomotive	300	33¾	31¾	33¾	31¾
6	1		Am Locp pf	100	58	58	58	58
23¾	3½		Am Mach & Met	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
72	18½		Am Metal	300	19¼	18½	19	19¼
19¾	4		Am Metal 6%	300	63	63	63	
61¼	9¾	1½	Am Powe & Lt	3000	12¾	11¾	12¾	12
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	200	39	38½	39	38½
19	4¾		Am Radiator	1900	16	15¾	16	15¾
31½	5¾		Am Rolling Mill	8600	24½	23¾	24½	24
27½	4½	3	Am Safety Razor	300	40½	40½	40½	40½
4½	⅛		Am Ship & Com	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
85	31		Am Smelt & R pf	100	77	77	77	
42¾	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	3100	39¼	35	36¼	35¾
27	4¾		Am Steel Fdries	600	21¾	21	21¾	21
85	37½	3	Am Steel F pf	100	74	74	74	76
47¾	30	2½	Am Stores	400	41	40¾	41	41
134¾	86½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1000	64½	63	64	64
25	4¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2900	128¾	126½	128¾	127¼
37¾	10		Am Type Fndrs	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	
43¾	10¾	1	Am Type F pf	20	25¼	25¼	25¼	
36¾	8	6	Am Wat W & E	800	28¾	28	28¼	28
17	3		Am Wat Wks	100	70	70	70	
61¾	27¾		Am Woolen	800	14¼	14	14¾	14¾
22½	5		Am Woolen pf	500	55½	54	55½	55
39¾	8¾	.60	Anaconda Cop	1500	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
9¾	1		Anchor Cap	1100	28	27½	28	27
29¼	9¾	1	A P W Paper	100	7	7	7	7
90	41	7	Archer Daniels	400	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
73¾	11¾		Armour Del pf	100	84½	84½	84½	84
5	3¾		Armour Ill A	5500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
93	7		Armour Ill B	3900	4	3¾	4	3¾
9½	2		Armour Ill pf	1100	71½	65½	70¼	65½
9¾	3½		Artloom Corp	6100	6¾	6	6	6
20	3½		Art Metal Const	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
80¼	34¾		Asso Dry Goods	1100	18½	18¾	18½	18¾
59	16½		Atchison T&F	3700	64¼	61	61½	61½
31¾	12¾	1	Atl Coast Line	400	47¾	46	47¾	46½
39½	9		Atl Refining	4900	28¾	28	28¾	28¼
21¾	81	6	Atlas Powder	100	30½	30½	30½	
44¼	31½	2	Atlas Powder pf	30	75½	75½	75½	
16¾	5½		Auburn Auto	2500	61¾	59¼	61¼	59
			Aviation Corp Del	15200	13¼	11¾	12	11¾

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17¾	3½		Baldwin Loco	8900	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
37½	8¼		Balt & Ohio	9900	32¼	31	32¼	31½
29¾	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	500	53	53	53	53
60	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	300	33	32½	33	33
7¾	⅞		Barker Bros	30	36	35¾	36	36
11	3		Barnsdall A	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	
27	7		Barnsdall A	6200	9	8¾	9	9
70½	45	3	Beatrice Cream	400	18	17½	18	18½
12½	3½		Beech-Nut Pack	100	63	63	63	
91½	73¼	4.09	Belding Hem	1500	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
15	14	1½	Belg Nat Rys ppf	500	90	90	90	90½
21½	6¼		Beneficial Ind Loan	400	14¾	14	14¾	14¾
31½	9		Bendix Aviation	16200	18¾	17¾	18¾	18¾
49¼	10½		Best & Co	600	31½	30½	31¾	31
29½	6¼		Bethlehem Steel	9300	40½	39¾	40¾	40¾
19¼	3½		Bigelow Sanford	200	20	20	20	20
54½	9½	1	Blaw Knox	500	15¼	14¾	15¼	15
37¾	18	1.60†	Bohn Alum & Br	1300	46¾	45	46¾	45½
21½	6½		Borden	2500	30½	30	30½	30¼
44¾	7¼		Borg Warner	4200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
23¾	6¼		Botany Mills A pf	5000	39¾	19½	20¾	20¼
14½	2¾		Briggs Mfg	200	3	2¾	3	3
18¾	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	5800	11¾	11	11¾	11½
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	500	15½	15½	15½	15¼
9¾	3½		Brooklyn Queens	2300	32¼	32	32¼	32¼
63½	23½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	5½	5½	5½	6
18½	1¾		Brunswick Balke	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	
4¼	⅞		Bruns Terminal	1000	10½	10½	10½	
12¾	2		Bucyrus Erie	2	2	2	2	
19¾	3¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	300	9¾	9¼	9¼	9½
3½	¾		Budd Mfg	200	13½	13½	13½	13½
5¾	1		Budd Mfg pf	10	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
13	1¾		Budd Wheel	100	4	4	4	
20¾	6½	.40	Bulova Watch	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4¼	⅞		Burns Bros pf	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	
7½	1¾		Burroughs Add	500	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
43¼	8½		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
80	30¼	2	Butterick	400	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
			Byers	1400	33¾	32½	33¼	32½
			Byers pf	40	60½	60½	60½	

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34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	260	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
3¾	¼		Calahan Z & L	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
9¾	2		Calumet & Heica	1200	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1800	32	31¾	32	31¾
20½	7½		Canadian Pacific	4200	16¾	15¾	16¾	16¼
35½	14	1	Canton Mills	200	29½	29½	29½	
103½	30½		Case Thresh	6400	74¾	72	74¾	73¾
29¾	5½		Caterpillar Trac	1700	23¼	22¾	23	22¾
4¾	⅛		Celanese Corp	18300	45	42¾	45	43½
58¾	4½		Celotex vtc	200	3½	3	3	3¼
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	400	33	32½	32½	34¼
11¾	2		Century Ribbon	100	7	7	7	7
42¾	5¾		Cerro de Pasco	4200	34¾	33¾	34¾	34
27	4¾		Certain-Teed	200	6	6	6	6
52½	14¾	2	Checker Cab Mfg	200	17¾	17	17¼	17¼
48	24½	2½	Chesapeake Corp	4300	51½	50	51½	51
8½	½		Ches & Ohio	9800	47¾	45¾	47¾	47
4¾	2½		Chi & E Ill pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
11¾	1		Chi & Gt W pf	700	12	11¾	12	11½
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P	500	9¾	9¼	9¾	9
16	1¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	3800	13	14	15	14½
34¾	2		Chi & N'western	400	12	11½	11½	11¾
13¾	2½		Chi & N'west pf	300	32¼	31¾	33¼	31¾
25¼	8½		Chi Pneu Tool	200	10	9¾	10	10
12	2		Chi Pneu T pf	100	18½	18½	18½	19
10½	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	20	11	10½	10½	
25¼	3½		Chi RI&P 7%	400	7	7	7	7¾
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	300	11	10¾	11	
10½	2		Childs Company	300	24½	24½	24½	24¾
49¾	7¾		Chrysler	300	8	7¾	8	8¼
25	7½	2	Chrysler	63000	44¾	42¾	44¾	43¾
72	48	6½	City Ice & Fuel	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
3¾	¼		City Ice & F pf	10	69½	69½	69½	65
22¾	7		City Stores	200	2	2	2	1¾
21	3		Colgate-Palm-P	700	18	17¾	18	18
17¾	3½		Collins & Aikman	4500	20¾	18	20¾	18
54	16		Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	7	6¾	7	6¾
28½	9	.80a	Colo F & I pf	20	21	21	21	
24½	6¾		Columbia Gas	3500	19¾	18¾	19	19¼
71½	23¼	2	Columbia Pic vtc	600	22	21½	22	
15½	4		Columbian Carb	1300	23½	21	22	
43½	18	2	Comm Credit	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	62½
97¾	86	6	Comm Inv Tr	3700	38	36¾	38	37¾
6½	1¾		Comm I Tr cv pf	100	83	83	83	93
57¼	9	.60	Comwlth & So	12500	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
6¾	1¾		Com Solvents	102800	39½	38¾	39½	39¾
60½	21	6	Comwlth && So	12500	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
27¾	7¾	.60	Comwlth & S 6pf	600	46	45	46	45½
14¾	5¾		Congoleum Nairn	1700	33	31½	33	32½
74½	40	3.40	Consol Film I pf	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
99	63	5	Consol Gas	8700	49¾	48½	49¾	49¼
5½	2½		Consol Gas pf	100	93½	93½	93½	93
15¾	5		Consol Laundries	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
3¼	¼		Consol Oil	2647⊙	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
10¼	1¾		Consol Textile	1600	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2¾	⅞		Container A	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	
64	38	4	Cont Baking A	700	44½	42¾	44½	44
65¾	35½	2	Cont Baking B	1200	39¾	39	39¾	39¾
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Can	1400	63¾	63	63¾	63
4	1		Cont Insurance	100	30	30	30	30
19½	4¾		Cont Motors	2500	3½	3½	3½	3¾
89¾	45¾	3	Cont Oil	17400	18¾	18½	18¾	18¾
145¾	117½	7	Corn Products	4900	89¾	87½	89¾	88¾
7¾	3¾		Corn Prod pf	150	137	136	136	137
29½	22	21	Coty	10	5½	5½	5½	5½
14¾	3¾		Cream of Wheat	1700	32½	31¾	32	31½
65	14¼		Crosley Radio	100	9¼	8½	9¼	8¾
8½	1		Crown Cork & S	800	48	46¾	48	47¾
37½	9		Crown Zellerbach	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	
11¾	1¾		Crucible Steel	100	30¼	30¼	30½	30¼
16	2½		Cuba Co	800	2½	2½	2½	2½
11½	1¼		Cuba Ry pf	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	
68	10		Cuban Am Sug	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¾
50½	20½	2½	Cuban Am S pf	20	48	43¾	43¾	44
32½	8½		Cudahy Packing	1200	53	51½	51½	51
4	⅛		Curtis Publishg	1100	24¾	22⊙	24½	23¾
4¾	1½		Curtis Pub pf	100	53	54	54	
8	2		Curtiss-Wright	4200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
96½	74	7	Curtiss-Wright-A	1900	7	6¾	7	6¾
			Cushman 7%	200	96	96	96	98

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8¾	1¾		Davega St	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
18¾	6¼	.30	Deere & Co pf	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
93¾	34¾		Detroit Edison	5100	35¼	33½	35¼	33¾
46	17¾		Del & Hudson	800	78	76	78	73½
14	4		Del Lack & W	7400	28½	26	28½	27
33½	10		Denver R G pf	200	34½	34½	34½	35¼
4	¾		Devoe & Ray A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11¾	3½		Diamond Match	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	
38¾	12	1†	Dome Mines	1700	31¾	31	31¾	33
16¼	10¾	.75	Douglas A	2200	15	14½	15	15
8¾	3¾		Dresser A	100	15¾	14½	14¾	15
85¾	33½	2	du Pont de Nem	23600	82	77¾	81¾	77¾

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89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	3200	80½	79	80¾	79½
120	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	100	135	135	135	
7¾	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	2000	14½	13¾	14¾	13½
27½	10		Edlingon Schild	5600	4½	3¾	4½	3¾
89½	78¼	7	Elec Auto-Lite	19600	21½	19¼	21¼	19¼
4½	1		Elec Bond & Sh	1100	8	8	8	8
1¾	¼		Elec Boat	500	85	85	85	
18¾	2		Elec & Mus Ind	600	3	3	3	3
54	27	2	Elec Pow & Lt	3500	9	8¾	9	8¾
62¾	36	3	Elec Stg Battery	400	45¾	44½	45¾	44½
4¾	1		Endicott Johnson	100	52	52	52	52
63½	18	5	Engineers Pub S	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
13¾	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	300	19¾	18¾	19¾	18¾
25¾	3¾		Erie RR	9500	15¼	14¾	15¼	14¾
29¾	4½		Erie RR 1pf	9500	25¾	23¾	25	23¾
25¾	3¾		Erie RR 2pf	1300	21¾	21¾	21¾	20½
18½	7		Eureka Vacuum	900	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
7¾	⅞		Evans Products	200	4½	4¼	4½	4¼

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2¾	⅞		Fairbanks Co ctf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11¾	3¾		Fed Motor Tr	400	8	7¾	8	7¾
4¾	⅞		Fed Screw W	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6¾	1¾		Fed Water Serv	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	17	17	17	17¾
32	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	27	27	27	28¼
11½	6¼		Filene's pf	1000	32	29½	30	29½
31½	8¼	.40	Firestone T & T	2300	28	27¾	28	27¾
74	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	77	77	77	78½
78¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	900	49¾	48¾	49¾	49¾
23	4½		Foster-Wheeler	1100	17½	17	17½	17¾

36¼	13¾	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	300	32½	32	32½	
23¾	2		Foundation	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	
19¼	2		Fox Film A	600	18¼	18¼	18¼	
42¾	16½	2	Freeport Texas	700	38¾	39	39¾	38½

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8¼	1		Gabriel Snub A	300	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
12	2¾		Gen Am Inv	600	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
43½	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	200	31½	30¾	31¼	31
19¼	4¾		Gen Asphalt	1400	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
20¾	11¼	1	Gen Baking	800	16¼	15¾	16	15¾
188	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	50	105¾	105	105¾	105
11¾	2¼		Gen Bronze	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
11¾	1½		Gen Cable	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
46	6¾		Gen Cable pf	500	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	19700	23¾	22¾	23¾	23¼
21¾	10¾	.50	Gen Elec Sp	1700	12	11¾	11¾	12
39¾	21	1.20	Gen Foods	400	37¾	36½	37¾	36¾
21¾	7		Gen Gas & E A	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	1100	63	61¼	63	63
34¾	10	1	Gen Motors	216000	13¾	31¾	33½	31½
99	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	700	92½	92	92½	92½
10¾	2¾		Gen Out Ad	400	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
17	2¼		Gen Print Ink	30	12	12	12	
75	71	6	Gen Print Ink pf	100	97	97	97	
3	1		Gen Pub Service	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¼	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	41¾	41	41¾	41¾
19¾	3½		Gen Realty	900	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
19¾	3½		Gen Ritty pf ww	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
30¼	5		Gen Refractories	300	14	14	14	
75	47¾	5	Gillette Saf Ras	1400	14¾	13¾	14	13¾
8¾	3		Gillette S R pf	200	39¾	38	38	
32	8¾		Gimbel Bros	800	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
20	2¾		Gimbel Bros pf	100	20	20	20	
91¾	48	7	Glidden	1700	18¾	17¾	18¼	18
16	3		Glidden ppf	30	90	90	90	
27	5½	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	1600	10¼	10	10¼	10
21½	3		Gold Dust	1300	23¾	21½	23¾	23
27	8¼		Goodrich	1300	16¾	16	16¾	16¾
34	4½		Goodrich 1pf	8200	16¾

Financial: News and Comment

Cotton Industry Has Busy Period In Year 1932-33

Annual Review Indicates Cloth Trade Is Leading Country Out of Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 22—In its review of the cotton industry for the cotton year of 1932-33 which closed July 31, the New York Cotton Exchange Service notes that cotton manufacturing has led and is continuing to lead the country on the road to recovery to normal conditions.

Manufacturing activity in July was at 122 per cent of the average rate for the years 1922-27 inclusive compared with 97 per cent for all manufacturing activities. For the whole year the activity is 95 per cent for cotton and 69 per cent for all combined. In the previous year cotton mill operations reached 75 per cent and all manufacturing 67 per cent. Thus the gains in cotton mill operations are 20 per cent compared to 2 per cent for general manufactures.

The reasons deduced were the extremely low prices reached by both cotton and cotton goods during the depression. The index number for cotton goods fell from 100, the average of 1926-29 prices, to 54 in the 1930-31 season and to 33 in the 1931-32 season compared to 79 and 69 for all commodities.

Confidence Starts Boom

Cotton goods of all kinds are the prime necessities and wear out in a comparatively short time. Consequently, when confidence was restored last spring, the expansion of cotton activity was the greatest in history and the greatest of all other manufacturing industries in the country. The activity reached 126 per cent in June and the decline in July was due to the code regulation effective during the last half of the month.

Many manufacturers who were eager to make as many goods as possible before the code of fair competition became effective and threfore ran their plants to 200 per cent and 300 per cent capacity are repenting of their greed now. Also many speculators who, sensing the coming rise in prices due to the increased wages and farm relief plans, are now sorry for their over extension. The floor tax on all goods on hand or in process of manufacture is proving a great burden on all of these, and in fact on everyone engaged in the business. Legitimate handlers of cotton goods hope to be able to pass on the burden to the consumer, but the two classes mentioned above were compelled last week by pressure from the banks to liquidate their surplus supplies on account of the falling price of cotton.

Large Sales Transacted

It is said that over 3,000,000 yards of print cloths and more than 1,000,000 yards of broadcloths were thus taken off the market at prices from ⅛c to ¼c below the last established mill prices. Millions of yards of sheetings were also absorbed by large buyers. Mills generally withdrew from the market early last week, and buyers were compelled to deal with second-hand holders and late in the week had to do considerable shopping to cover their needs. After prices recovered several million yards were sold at about the closing figures.

There is increasing complaint about the floor tax both from mills and from merchants. Protests have been sent to Washington from all sections to be met with the reply that the Agricultural Department has no leeway in the matter as the law is mandatory after the processor and floor tax is promulgated.

A new irritation appeared last week when merchants and mills received form blanks from the Internal Revenue Department asking for returns on the basis of pounds of cotton on hand or consumed.

Merchants after spending weeks to get the prices fixed on various fabrics sold by the yard are obliged to go all over the ground again to find the cotton content in terms of weight on goods always sold by the yard.

Another feature which hits the fine goods mills and dealers is that Washington has fixed the percentage of waste allowable at 5 per cent when the average waste on fine goods is said to be 30 per cent. This points to a heavy unjust burden on fine goods. These are all authentic complaints supported by prominent southern leaders.

Code Delay Effective

The delay in putting into effect codes of fair competition for other leading industries is making it hard for the textile industry to maintain its pace. After working for a few weeks under the new production schedule, many mills are finding it necessary to curtail their operations and in some cases close down. Five mills in one southern center published notices of a shutdown on Aug. 21 for one week or more, and one of them was running on a single shift all last week. Failure to sell goods at the higher prices is given as the cause of shutdowns.

While retail sales are holding up well, they are still being made on the basis of old prices, or at least very slight advances. All attempts to lift prices to match wholesale increases meet with resistance and decreased sales.

The bag trade and some other large buyers mentioned last week as inquiring prices took advantage of the slump in cotton and placed some large orders for sheetings of various constructions and some fine goods, the bulk of which was bought from second-hand holders. Mills are more hopeful now that this burden of second-hand goods is removed to consumer hands.

Graham-Paige Motors

DETROIT, Aug. 22—Graham-Paige Motors Corporation has increased its production schedules for August by 50 per cent over volume originally scheduled. This is the first August in the history of the corporation when it has been found necessary to increase production schedules.

Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 — Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, profit of $163,866 after charges, but before federal taxes, compared with $120,945 in the first half of 1932.

To Equalize Rail And Truck Rates

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 22

THE railway commission is to be asked to promulgate livestock rates for commercial trucks, to make effective the truce between larger trucking companies and railroads, whereby they will charge the same rates.

So many owners of smaller truck units exist that without legal rates they cannot be brought into line.

Acting Chairman Drake, of the commission, said it has general powers under the constitution to make trucking rates, but members are disinclined to exercise them because the Legislature, which determines public policy, has repeatedly refused specifically to authorize the commission to exercise such control, on the theory that trucking rates regulate intrastate railroad charges.

Cuban Republic Holds Up Interest On Obligations

The Cuban Government has issued orders to fiscal agents and all other custodians of public funds to withhold interest and other payments pending further instructions. This results from the overthrow of the Machado Government and inauguration of a new régime.

The First National Bank of Boston, fiscal agents of the gold treasury obligations of the Republic of Cuba 5½ per cent, 1950, issue, is subject to the general order. It has received instructions to suspend payment which was to have been made yesterday of the amount of coupons Nos. 1 and 2 of the obligations which had been ordered by decree No. 1154, dated Aug. 10, 1933, and signed by former President Machado.

This temporarily affects the Warren Brothers Company, among others. Sufficient funds had already been deposited with the First National Bank to pay the first two coupons, and the amount coming to the company on account of these two coupons was approximately $590,000. In all five coupons were due June 30 last and the amount due Warren Brothers Company, with accrued interest, was $1,420,000. The balance was to be met through silver payments to be converted into United States currency prior to Sept. 15, 1933.

Arrangement with holders of the old 5½ per cent gold notes, due June 30, 1935, provided for exchange into new 5½ per cent gold notes maturing June 30, 1950, and carrying an amortization provision.

It should be understood that the Cuban Treasury has not ordered return of funds deposited with fiscal agents and competent legal opinion given in Havana is that it has no power to order funds back. Officials of Warren Brothers Company are confident that the two coupons in question will be paid, although some delay may be involved.

HAVANA, Aug. 22—President de Cespedes has formally canceled the decree of former President Machado under which the First National Bank of Boston was instructed as trustee to pay $1,209,000 cancelling coupons Nos. 1 and 2 of the 5½ per cent treasury bonds.

The cancellation did not mean a default, but maintenance of legality of a recent contract by which five coupons must be cancelled at one time, at a cost of $2,905,000, when that sum has been amassed through arrival of the new silver peso coinage from the Philadelphia mint.

Oil Production For Country Varies Only Little During Week

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 22 (AP)—Reductions in oil production in Oklahoma and increases in Texas almost balanced last week, and the total daily average output of the United States varied little, dropping 9902 barrels from 2,801,629 to 2,791,727 barrels.

In Oklahoma the decrease was from 664,605 to 620,815 barrels, while in Texas the increase was from 1,201,964 to 1,235,099. The East Texas output advanced from 584,660 to 629,650 barrels.

Reports from other fields:

In eastern areas there was a 2000-barrel decrease to 117,000 barrels; Rocky Mountain fields increased output from 75,300 to 78,980 barrels; Kansas production dropped from 130,100 to 129,110 barrels; California output fell 2500 barrels to 808,800 barrels.

Norfolk & Western Net Totals $6.60 on Common

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22—Norfolk & Western Railway reports surplus after charges of $2,669,919 for July, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.84 a share on 1,406,483 shares of common stock outstanding. In July last year surplus was $1,097,264, or 73 cents a share on the same amount of common stock.

For the seven months ended July 31, 1933, road's surplus was $9,815,442, or $6.60 a share on the common stock, compared with 477,282, or $4.23 a common share, in the like period of 1932.

Mahoning Coal Railroad

Mahoning Coal Railroad (controlled by New York Central) reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, surplus of $353,333 after taxes and charges, equal after dividend requirements on the 8 per cent preferred stock to $6.17 a share on the 20,000 shares of common of $50 par. In the June quarter of 1932 surplus was $143,633 after charges, but no deduction was made for taxes.

North Western Loadings

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Chicago & North Western Railway last week loaded 22,234 cars of freight, compared with 23,781 in the previous week and 30,686 in the corresponding period last year.

Big Coöperative Concern Holds Annual Meeting

Net Earnings of Nearly Million and Half in Four Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—The big national coöperative organization for the handling of grain, which the farmers own, lost nearly half a million dollars last year, but still shows net earnings of $1,409,000 for its four year career, its annual meeting was told here today.

The report was made by Mr. George B. Milnor as vice-president and general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. This coöperative is the largest grain selling organization in the world, it is said at its offices.

Though pinched by general business conditions, the Farmers' National had the satisfaction of finding its members increasing their support, Mr. Milner indicated. He said that the volume of grain originated within its membership bettered that of the previous year.

Some 250,000 grain growers from 25 states are reported in today's meeting, it is stated. They are comprised in 27 regional coöperatives.

The amount of grain handled last year was 160,754,732 bushels. This includes grain purchased and also handled on a commission basis.

County and terminal elevator space controlled for the current year may total 48,500,000 bushels. Last year the figure reached 72,000,000 bushels, but leases on about 23,500,000 bushels were not renewed because of the short crop, Mr. Milnor said.

Salaries, which were one of the items which critics of the coöperative attacked, have been cut from 10 to 40 per cent, he reported. Personnel has been reduced by elimination of unprofitable branch offices. Other adjustments have been made. The outlook, he added, is for a probable profit during the current year.

The coöperative still has 39 branch offices over the country, besides its main office and a subsidiary in Kansas City.

The manager declared that an increasing use would be made of its inland waterway facilities, which have been enlarged this year by opening of the lakes to the gulf waterway. He anticipated a "wholesome effect on the whole grain price structure" from the improved waterway system.

Colorado to Get $20,000,000 Loan As Relief Measure

DENVER, Aug. 22—Governor Johnson signed an act passed by Legislature in extraordinary session authorizing the State to borrow $20,000,000 from the Federal Government for highways as an emergency relief measure. It is probable that state debentures will be issued and that the Federal Government will donate $8,000,000, making the total available $28,000,000.

An emergency highway construction fund will be established and into this will be paid one-fourth of the tax on gasoline. The gasoline tax is 4 cents a gallon and the fund will receive one cent to pay in part interest and principal on the loan. Tax on motor vehicle licenses and drivers' and chauffeurs' licenses normally transferred to highway department also will go into this fund for interest and redemption until the loan is discharged.

Gasoline taxes collected in 1932 were $6,134,472 and in 1931, $6,857,516. State highway department receives 80 per cent of net proceeds from automobile license fund.

The State has redeemed so far this year $1,600,076 bonded indebtedness, leaving outstanding Aug. 1 $6,670,200. Assessed valuation of the State in 1932 was $1,280,563,890, compared with $1,540,732,487 in 1931.

Another measure passed provided direct unemployment relief funds by imposing a tax on automobiles beginning Sept. 1. This is on a graduated scale from $2 on cars up to value of $50 to $60 on cars valued at $5000 or more. Average tax will be around $3, and it is expected to yield $1,500,000 a year for two years it is to be imposed. This is a special tax over and above normal license taxes on automobiles.

Evans Products Company Operations Profitable

The Evans Products Company is now operating at a profit due largely to the new type of auto-loader introduced to the railroads late in 1932.

Orders to date have been for over 3300 sets of this equipment, involving an investment of over $1,000,000. Orders are still being received in satisfactory volume, with the result that the company made a small profit the first half year of 1933 and should show a fairly substantial profit during the latter half.

It will of course require several more months' profitable operations to recover the losses sustained during the last 2¼ years.

Shoe Company Gets Contract

MILLIS, Mass., Aug. 22—The Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company was the low bidder for contract to manufacture 331,836 pairs of shoes to be used by members of reforestation camps. The company only recently completed manufacture of 110,000 pairs of the same type shoes, prices of which range from $2.17 to $3.36 a pair. The new contract will keep the plant's 500 employees busy for the next six months.

Sparks-Withington Co.

DETROIT, Aug. 22 — Sparks-Withington Company reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $388,137 after taxes, depreciation and charges, compared with a net loss of $1,930,814 in the preceding fiscal year. For the six months ended June 30, last, net loss was $84,141 after taxes, depreciation and charges, compared with a net loss of $1,437,871 in the first six months of 1932.

Deficit Definitely Lowered By Agricultural Chemical Co.

Fiscal Year Loss Equals $508,128 Compared With $1,224,056 in Previous Year—Tonnage Volume Increases—Over $5,000,000 Cash on Hand

The statement of American Agricultural Chemical Company (Delaware) and subsidiary companies for the year ended June 30, 1933, shows net loss of $508,128 after depreciation, depletion, reserves, etc. This compares with net loss of $1,224,056 in the preceding year and $782,172 loss in the year to June 30, 1931.

Consolidated income account for the year ended June 30, 1933, compares as follows:

	1933	1932
Operating profit	†$139,941	*$147,887
Depreciation and dep	$87,969	809,323
Res for insurance	100,400	107,650
Res for doubtful rec.	...	328,000
Interest	...	34,897
Net loss	$808,128	1,224,056

*Loss. †After $299,916 reserve for doubtful receivables.

Current assets on June 30, 1933, including $5,201,960 cash, amounted to $13,765,490 and current liabilities were $478,919, leaving net working capital of $13,286,571. A year earlier net working capital was $12,991,274, with cash of $3,632,803 included in current assets.

Horace Bowker, president, said to the stockholders:

The balance sheet shows net asset values of $19,407,729 attributable to 315,701 shares of common stock outstanding after allowing for exchange of a small balance of stock in the American Agricultural Chemical Company, of Connecticut, still held by the public. This indicates a net asset value of $61.48 a share.

The net quick assets are now $13,286,571, equal to $42.09 for each share of outstanding stock. This figure compares with net quick assets on June 30, 1932, of $40.97 a share, showing an increase in the net quick asset value of $1.12 a share.

Tonnage Volume

There was an increase during the year in tonnage volume but the sales dollar volume remained at practically the same figure as for the fiscal year 1932. The fact that the net loss for the year shows a reduction of $715,929 is evidence of the carrying out of a management program expressed in the letter to the stockholders dated Aug. 17, 1932, to the effect that the net quick asset position could be preserved even if conditions did not materially improve.

The figures now show that this expected goal was reached and passed, and that there was no loss except that due to charges for depreciation, depletion, and self-insurance reserves, for which there was no cash outlay, thus accounting for the fact that the net quick asset value a share increased during the year.

The management feels that, while the last four years of world depression have not permitted dividend declarations, still great progress has been made, particularly since the readjustments of 1930-1931. It has been the policy of the mangement and the board of directors to liquidate unprofitable and unessential parts of the business; to apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of debt, which is a charge ahead of the stock, and to conduct remaining operations with such efficiency and economy as to prevent any appreciable shrinkage in the value of the stockholders' equity under adverse conditions, and to permit of substantial profits and dividends under reasonably favorable conditonis.

These results have been measurably obtained. It is due to this policy that bonded debt which amounted to more than $35,000,000 10 years ago, was finally totally extinguished. The company is now not only free of funded debt, but also free of bank debt, and has over $5,000,000 cash on hand available for use during the peak inventory periods.

Worst Situation in 40 Years

The conditions faced by the company during the past two years were as difficult as any ever confronted. The farm situation fell to a low point not reached before in more than 40 years. Fertiliser consumption was cut in half in the country as a whole. Credit conditions were deplorable. Despite these facts the final figures for the year, as submitted herewith, show an improvement in the net current assets a share.

There are factors developing at the present time which should materially improve the position of the entire fertiliser industry. There is occurring a sharp rise in the price of farm commodities which came too late, however, to affect appreciably the past year's results.

There is the new Farm Relief Act which is making itself felt in the agricultural regions. There is, in addition, the Industrial Recovery Act under which the company has joined forces with the entire fertiliser industry to establish sounder trade practices.

The World's Business

Henry Ford

IT MAY seem somewhat ironical to find Henry Ford backward in submitting to industrial codification. For he might almost claim the honor of being the unwitting parent of that part of the Roosevelt recovery program which decrees higher wages and shorter hours in industry. When former President Hoover asked the country's employers in 1929 to maintain wages, it was Henry Ford who, on leaving the conference, startled the country by saying that he would not only maintain existing wages, he would increase them. Mr. Ford, according to reports, will probably make a similar gesture in respect of the automobile code. Yet he has so far refused to subscribe to it. The explanation is not of course that he is opposed to the unionization of labor, for his fellow manufacturers are equally antipathetic. His attitude is explicable on grounds of a congenital independence, and, though there is a tendency on the part of NRA to lump together as many employers as possible in a trade association, it might yet be that Henry Ford may be allowed to have a code of his own, if only in token of his contribution to the hours-shortening, wage-raising side of the Roosevelt program. I heard the other day of two manufacturers who had formed a trade association of their own for the purpose of codifying their industry, which was peculiar to themselves.

On Competition

Mr. Ford is one of the few remaining rugged individualists. In other words he believes in free competition. In his book, "My Life and Work," he says:

"I found that competition was supposed to be a menace and that a good manager circumvented his competitors by getting a monopoly through artificial means. The idea was that there were only a certain number of people who could buy and that it was necessary to get their trade ahead of someone else. Some will remember that later many of the automobile manufacturers entered into an association under the Selden patent just so that it might be legally possible to control the price and the output of automobiles. They had the same idea that so many trade unions have—the ridiculous notion that more profit can be had doing less work than more. The plan, I believe, is a very antiquated one. I could not see then and am still unable to see that there is not always enough for the man who does his work; time spent in fighting competition is wasted; it had better be spent in doing the work. There are always enough people ready and anxious to buy, provided you supply what they want and at the proper price—and this applies to personal services as well as to goods."

The new deal, however, would replace competition with coöperation through trade associations rendered immune from the operations of the anti-trust laws. It would protect established industry against price cutters and wage cutters of all kinds. Mr. Ford, if he still clings to the philosophy of "My Life and Work," which was published in 1922, is bucking a trend toward industrial regimentation which has taken root in many countries besides the United States.

* * *

On Curtailment

Believing as he does in free competition, it is inevitable that Mr. Ford is opposed to the Roosevelt remedy for agricultural depression, namely, curtailment of production. "Scarcity," he once said to me, "cannot create plenty. The surplus is not an evil. We do not solve the problem of the surplus by creating an artificial scarcity. The value of the surplus is the pressure which it exerts on men's minds to find new uses for it." Such a philosophy of course comes in head-on collision with the theories underlying farm relief.

* * *

On Money

Mr. Ford is a rugged individualist in everything save money. He objects to the manner in which the making of money has been handed over to bankers. In his view, Congress, which has constitutional power over money, should have retained it, in respect as well as currency. In respect of money matters, President Roosevelt has not announced any money policy. His banking policy is also indefinite. But it seems doubtful whether he will ever nationalise the supply of money in the manner that Mr. Ford has advocated.

* * *

The Gold Clause

Sir Basil Blackett, one of the directors of the Bank of England has an article in the new and stimulating American quarterly, Economic Forum, on "Sanctity of Contract and the Gold Standard." He makes the point that America's departure from the gold standard was just as much a national necessity as was Britain's though in America's case the act was deliberate and in Britain's involuntary. "It is no doubt more comforting to the conscience," says Sir Basil, "to feel that a failure fully to live up to a promise is forced upon it by outside events than to admit that it is a deliberate act of will even if it be done in self-preservation. At the same time the deliberate act of will requires greater moral courage and a stronger character. The Englishman who applauds the action of his government in leaving the gold standard in September, 1931, should be the last person to condemn Mr. Roosevelt's action in April, 1933."

H. B. B.

Market for Home Loan Bonds Soon To Be Announced

About 3000 Homes Have Escaped Foreclosure Through Board Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Establishment of an open market for Home Owners Loan Corporation bonds, issued from the $2,000,000,000 pool available for exchange for home mortgages, soon will be formally announced by the corporation.

Chairman William F. Stevenson of the Home Loan Board says that this major development in government fiscal policy is now but a matter of weeks. He added that tentative plans for facilitating active trading in the boards' obligations are definitely under consideration, with officials of the federal agency fully convinced of the need for such action.

Such a step is, of course, essential to further President Roosevelt's objective of extending direct Government aid to any small home owner threatened with mortgage foreclosure. Under the terms of the Loan Act the $2,000,000,000 in bonds available are not issued to the public, but are used to exchange for mortgages.

The original holder of the mortgage thus receives an obligation issued by a federal agency and with government-guaranteed interest. However, it is obviously necessary to establish a market for such bonds as a means of facilitating coöperation of mortgage holders with the Government.

Preliminary plans of the Home Loan Board and its subsidiary corporation call for establishment of an adequate reserve fund for interest payments on the bonds and also a sinking fund for eventual redemption.

In addition, to prevent a flood of offerings immediately the free market is opened it is further planned to secure pledges from large holders of the corporation's obligations—insurance companies, banks, etc.—to hold their bonds for a definite period before attempting to sell them.

Price Stability Assured

Other plans to insure a stable price and a ready cash market are already in partial operation.

Officials pointed out that in the early stages of the corporation individual mortgage holders, banks and insurance companies displayed a reluctance to exchange even their distressed home mortgages for the Government instrumentalities. Two methods of meeting this definite check have now been devised and on the basis of state and local reports apparently have conquered the original lack of coöperation.

The first major corrective adopted was to have various Government agencies, including the Treasury, agree to accept the home loan bonds at face value or near face value.

At the present time, the Treasury will accept the obligations at full face value as collateral for deposits of public moneys. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will loan on a basis of 80 per cent of par. The Postal Savings System accepts the obligations at market value.

Legal Investments

The second step naturally was to urge state agencies to fall into line. Already several states have authorised the home loan obligation as legal investments for closed banks. Others have in contemplation laws which would make the bonds certified investments for savings banks and insurance companies.

The Home Loan Board is now actively engaged in fostering this movement preliminary to permitting active trading, which would guarantee the individual who accepts one of the obligations a ready cash market. In this manner board officials hope to secure a solid basis for its issues and are confident that a strong market price from the beginning will act as an inducement to further its general relief program.

At the present time, although several millions of dollars in mortgage exchanges have actually been effected, no bonds have been issued. Temporary warrants have been used, which will be replaced within the month by permanent bonds.

Brings Definite Results

The financial policy of the board has apparently already begun to bring concrete results. A summary of activities up to Aug. 14, the latest report available, shows that some 3000 homes have actually been saved from foreclosure. A total of 14,000 are in the process of adjustment and negotiation, while more than 75,000 applications are on file awaiting action. Officials proudly point to this record stating that the board has been in active operation a little more than six weeks.

A more recent report dealing solely with the State of Ohio reveals that up to Aug. 21 $6,000,000 in corporation bonds have been accepted by mortgage holders and negotiations for others are pending.

Minneapolis Flour Prices Up

Flour prices at Minneapolis has been advanced from 5 to 15 cents a barrel as greater volume of shipping instructions is being received at mills.

The Editor's Puzzle

9 "Whom do you think was seen at the dance with Marff" said Alice, [illegible] "I wonder [illegible] whoever she allowed to take her was her [illegible] Friends of hers, [illegible] surprise [illegible] and-yourself.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Nearly 200 Per Cent Gain in Business

New York, Aug. 22

GROSS business of Transue & Williams Steel Forgings Corporation for July showed a gain of nearly 200 per cent over July, 1932, according to J. R. Gorman, president. The increased volume reflected the substantial improvement in the automotive industry and in demand for farm machinery and equipment.

Sales in all departments in June furnished more than 25 per cent of the first six months' total. July gross was 40 per cent above June. At present, operations of the heavy No. 1 forging plant are higher than during the peak year, 1929.

In July operations emerged from "red ink" and the company showed a profit for that month.

Forecast World Wheat Price Rise On Crop Shortage

ROME, Aug. 22—International Institute of Agriculture forecast a drastic price rise in wheat as result of world-wide crop shortage.

It estimated Northern Hemisphere wheat harvest at nearly 8,000,000 metric tons below 1932 or 293,949,333 United States bushels.

"The crop across the Atlantic is exceptionally small," it said, "due to drought in United States and Canada. Production in North America in 1933 corresponds to quantity necessary to meet internal consumption. It must not be expected the new crop will add any exportable surplus to the heavy stocks of previous crops."

On provisional estimates it placed the crop for the entire Northern Hemisphere (excluding Russia and China) at 81,000,000 metric tons, off 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 from 1932 total.

European crops had an excellent quality and prospects were better than 1932 because of warm, dry weather. Total production of 17 European countries (excluding Russia) was estimated at 2,900,000 metric tons (106,584,700 United States bushels) above 1932, and 5,400,000 metric tons (198,412,200 United States bushels) above 1927-1931 average.

American Rolling Mill to Increase Its Capitalization

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, Aug 22—At special meetings stockholders of American Rolling Mill Company approved a plan to increase the common stock capitalization by 500,000 shares to 2,500,000 shares of $25 par value and voted to waive their preemptive rights to the new stock of the American Rolling Mill Company.

It was stated that more than one-third of the outsanding 4½ per cent notes due Nov. 1 of this year, already have been deposited in favor of the plan to convert the maturing issue into new notes carrying a 5 per cent coupon and maturing Nov. 1,1938. With approval of the plan by stockholders, it is probable noteholders will make further deposits and assure success of the plan. There is outstanding $13,992,000 of the 4½ per cent notes.

The note exchange plan provides for conversion of the new notes into common stock on basis of 40 shares of common for each $1000 note at any time during the life of the notes.

The notes are redeemable at 103 to November, 1934, and will be reduced by one-half each year thereafter.

Pennsylvania Railroad

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22—Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders Aug. 1 totaled 242,113, compared with 244,295 July 1, off 251,961 Aug. 1, 1932, off 9848. July marked the fourth consecutive month to show a decrease from preceding month, June having shown a decrease of 1706, May 2013 and April 674. March showed an increase of 33.

Marked Increase In Production Of U. S. Gold Likely

New Treasury Ruling on Exporting Metal Given Reason for Upturn

SAN FRANCISCO—A marked increase in United States gold output is likely in the near future as result of the Treasury's new ruling on exporting gold amalgam, concentrates and precipitates, provided the existing premium on the yellow metal continues in world markets.

However, the increase will come about through a stimulation of new development and the placing of old mines into production again and the attraction of new capital into new projects, rather than because of any gain in the rate of production at existing mines.

Gold mining companies with fairly high grade ore have been operating at capacity in the past and will continue at that rate, regardless of the new ruling.

The field for increased output will depend on the likelihood of new capital being attracted to now idle property and the opening up of new operations. There are hundreds of small mines in the West that are closed because of low-grade ore. It is expected that many of these will be opened immediately.

No major gold mining company in the West has as yet made any plans for increasing capacity. If a substantial premium for the metal continues, however, and no unfavorable circumstances develop, efforts undoubtedly will be made toward increasing production.

Thousands of small operators in the West will be unable to take advantage of the new export ruling because "panned" gold, or placer mined gold—which usually is free gold—is not legally qualified for export. However, operations of this type account for a comparatively small percentage of the total gold produced.

Last year about 12,000 amateur prospectors averaged about 50 cents a day in California. They produced 23,783 ounces, worth approximately $493,000. This year their number has been increased to 15,000. Few sell their gold for cash, most of them trading it to ore buyers for needed supplies.

The 155 licensed ore buyers in California, most of them storekeepers, pay a slightly higher price for dust than the quoted price when dealing on this barter basis.

Operations at small plants worked by fewer than 20 people will be spurred, but no appreciable gain in output is likely.

Even the major companies' output probably will be influenced, but not until rehabilitation of equipment and installation of new machinery is effected. This will be a slow procedure because fluctuating exchange rates and uncertainty over the future will tend to delay matters.

1933 Automobile Sales

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Sales of new automobiles for 1933 should approximate 1,500,000 units, according to an analysis by the Chrysler Corporation. This total would be about half-way between the total for 1932 and 1931.

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Home Building and Gardening

Trends in Garden Sculpture

Fresh Themes and New-Old Materials Used

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHY does it please us to introduce into the lavish bloom of a garden, sculpture and ornaments? Why is not nature sufficient in her beauty without sculptured stone and molded metal? The answer may lie in man's love of organization, his pleasure in arranging natural things in human patterns. After bringing into subjection the rank growth of a fertile soil, it delights him to animate the picture with the prancing forms of animals, his comrades; and of legendary creatures born of his imagination. In certain countries where flowers are not abundant, in Italy, for instance, gardens have always expressed the ideas and arts of man more dominantly than they have luxuriance of growth. In England, on the other hand, landscape and physical environment usually have determined the scheme, however humanly controlled it became.

As the world knows, a garden is composed of trees, shrubbery, flower beds, borders and bushes, arbors, paths, vistas, and, at best, pools. In combining ornaments with them it is important that the effect should not be that of a museum display, but that, on the contrary the arrangement should always be controlled and purposeful, the motive being integrated pict es made up of those natural elements belonging to outdoors and those ornaments which are the embodiment of man's imagination and the expression of his mode of life. Such objects, because they are art—or artificial, if you will—have the definite function of relating the house to the garden—which is, indeed, an extension of it, a spill-over—and tying into one scheme manners and nature.

Fountain Sculpture

Fountains are the most fascinating of garden ornaments, enhanced as they are by the motion and color of spray and by reflections. They have intrigued almost all of the world's sculptors and are produced also by commercial companies. The merchandise offered by the latter is usually in stone or terra cotta, sometimes attractively glazed in high colors, and it often depicts fat babies riding on dolphins or snails, sporting with sea animals, or blowing into shells. These figures are piped and sometimes mounted in basins. So low a sum as $20 will secure such a charming creature; and for $100 can be acquired an allegorical or mythological form dancing or piping on the back of a turtle or other aquatic being, at play within a sculptured water receptacle, perhaps set upon a richly modeled pedestal. Green-glazed terra cotta frogs, water birds and other habitues of sea and pond are charming if used with restraint and placed just where they are effective.

Serious sculptors are abandoning the fat baby theme on account of its commercialization. Bird and animals are delightful subject matter.

A bronze bat by Lawrence Tenney Stevens is a distinguished piece of fountain sculpture recently seen by the writer. The lower portion of the wings is curved up and clutched in the bat's claws, to form a basin for the water, which comes from both nostrils. The bat is placed on a column of warm-colored stone, on which are modeled flower forms and such night creatures as moths, frogs, owls and even a colossal mosquito! It would be most effectively placed against a high architectural feature, a lofty hedge, for instance, or a wall, or building; or at an intersection of paths; or in a clearing to draw the eye toward a view.

Another piece recently seen is by Wheeler Williams. It is designed for the center of a pool and presents a bronze seal in a characteristic pose, on a granite pedestal. The spray, proceeding from the seal's mouth, the highest point in the composition, tosses a ball which catches rainbow-hued reflections from the jets which fall over his body into the water below.

Spitters and wall-fountains have also intrigued many able sculptors, who have fashioned them as masques, as aquatic creatures, and as abstractions.

Garden Figures

Not a fountain figure but admirable to place at the brink of a lake or pond is the bronze "Heron," by Eugenie Shonnard, or her group of herons, "On Guard," showing a mother alert for the well-being of her young.

Particularly in a formal garden, marble sculpture can be made beautifully effective. Against a background of evergreens or under fountain spray, it achieves a purity which is not without warmth. Its costliness, however, and perishability, place it outside the range of most garden lovers. Very imaginative garden figures in this material have been done by Anna Coleman Ladd, whose work is in many of the great gardens of the United States and Europe.

Lead as a Material

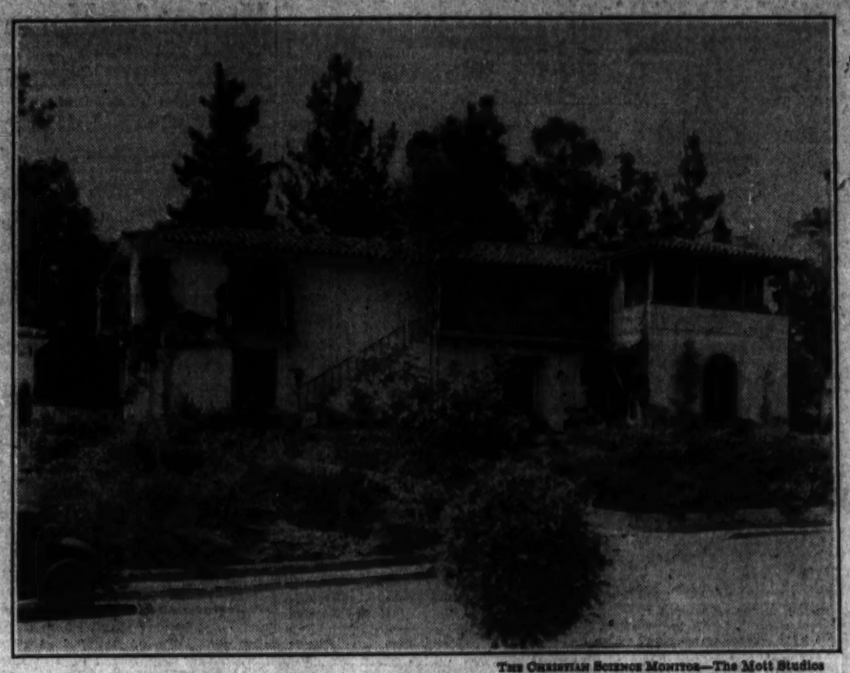
Lead is an admirable material for garden sculpture and is having an enthusiastic contemporary revival. It is said to have been employed in the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; and the traveler finds in Versailles, Spain, Holland and England, seventeenth and eighteenth century figures cast in this metal. The fact that it is coarser than bronze and therefore less adapted to detail, imposes on the sculptor a restraint altogether beneficial to garden pieces. However, skill on the part of the sculptor, abetted by meticulous work on the part of the caster, is essential to beautiful results, as may be seen by a comparison between master works and commercial pieces.

"Piping Pan," in lead, by Wheeler Williams, is a fine example of modeling fully expressive of the ultimate material. Encountered on a grassy knoll or arrived at suddenly in some bosky clearing this Arcadian god would arouse to song and dance all that is romantic in the heart of man. Another distinguished example of sculpture cast in this material is Gertrude Knoblock's "Pierrette." The charming figure is captured as she has leaped through her hoop. The hoop, in this piece, has taken up the useful function of a feed tray for birds.

Position

In determining the position of figures in a garden, it is obvious that the service they render and the stories they suggest must be considered. A bird tray or bath should be on the brink of fountains, pools or brooks. Gnomes and elfin figures are charming in places where children play.

But the question of design must also be kept constantly in thought. All gardens which have not just happened, are laid out on axes, and ornaments should point-up and emphasize these. On the whole, they are best placed where features begin and end—at approaches and at terminals—indicating a gracious path or drawing the eye toward a ravishing distance.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—The Mott Studios

An Interesting Combination of the Typical Italian Portico and the Spanish Balcony and Stairway Is Shown in the Façade of the Ernest Bent House, Los Angeles. Nathan Coleman, Architect.

Improving the Soil

By HAYDN S. PEARSON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS article is intended for the amateur gardener and small home owner who has a limited area with soil which needs to be improved. The methods outlined are not practicable on a large scale, but are more than worth while for flower beds and small garden plots.

In general, there are two problems to be solved. First, improving the humus content of light, sandy porous soils; secondly, lightening the texture of heavy, dark, clay soils without decreasing either the humus or fertility beyond reason.

The writer has studied with great interest the soil-building practices in France, Belgium and Holland. Over several hundred years, the small farmers have built up their lands to a truly remarkable fertility. And it has largely been accomplished by the addition of humus material.

Humus may be added through a number of sources. Suppose you have a strip that you want to make into a perennial border. It will be worth while to dig out the sandy soil to a depth of 12 inches, and fill in with rich loam. A certain amount of expense and time is justified, for a perennial bed endures and gives beauty and pleasure increasingly through the years.

But if one has a vegetable garden this would not be feasible. The problem then is to enrich the soil year by year. In the fall the garden should be covered with barnyard manure, and left on the unplowed land over winter. If the pocketbook will stand it, a 100-pound bale of peat moss to each 300 square feet of surface is a splendid way to add humus. This should be applied in the fall so it will decay during the winter.

A friend of the writer built up a poor soil without expense by gathering great quantities of fallen leaves each autumn and spreading them on his garden. A huge pile was left in the corner, and allowed to rot and mold for a year. Then after plowing in the spring, this material was raked in. Each season he built a compost heap. In three or four years a poor soil had become a good soil.

A compost heap, correctly built, is an inexpensive method of making fertilizer. It should be built in layers of weeds, an inch of soil, garbage, tops of vegetables, leaves and any organic matter. It is important to add soil, otherwise the decaying organic matter will heat. In Europe, every farmer saves anything to make fertility. It is one of the secrets of gardening.

If your garden is heavy soil, and upon testing has proved acid, hydrated lime should be applied. Extreme acidity needs two pounds 100 square feet. Use this quantity fall and spring until the acidity is corrected.

If one is planting a shrub or tree, it is well worth while to dig a hole four feet in diameter and four in depth and fill in with good loam, for, as in the perennial border, the result justifies the expense and time.

For a garden, the most practicable method of lightening clay or peat soils is to spread an inch of gravel or coarse sand on the surface each fall and spring. Four or five applications will develop a good, friable seed bed.

(This is the last of four articles on Soil; the others have appeared on the three previous Tuesdays.)

The Garden in August

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUST is a month many of us may like to spend loafing beneath a tree or on a cool veranda. But we who garden have our work cut out for us elsewhere. Drought, weeds, and the perpetual battle against untidiness keep us busy.

The annuals, now at the height of their bloom, must not be allowed to suffer from lack of moisture. Their colorful autumn display is worth any effort. The most effective and economical method is to apply the water directly to the roots. To do this, connecting shallow trenches are dug between the plants. The trenches should be filled two or three times until the water has penetrated several inches into the soil. This should be done about once a week, and in the evening. Sprinkling with hose or watering-can is apt to be more harmful than beneficial unless done very thoroughly. Mere sprinkling encourages the roots to grow toward the surface where later they are injured by intense heat and bright sun.

If tidiness is to be maintained the scissors will be the most frequently-used tool. Each day a little time should be devoted to the removal of faded bloom and dead foliage. This treatment will prolong the blooming season of annuals and force long-season perennials to put all their effort into the production of flowers rather than seeds. The reversion of phlox from good color to garish "old-fashioned" purple is brought about by the germination of seed within the clump. These seedlings grow lustily and in a few years ruin the entire clump. Delphiniums that have finished flowering should be cut back, cultivated, and given a light application of fertilizer. It is possible to have as many as four crops a season from this plant, the latest one keeping company with the chrysanthemums of late autumn.

Late August is a good time in which to transplant irises, peonies, and oriental poppies. The peony rarely blooms the year following transplanting, so it will be advisable to let part of the old plant remain. The soil around the remaining portion should be carefully cultivated and fertilized. Peonies should not be planted too deeply, and like a sunny location in rich soil. Their striking, lasting foliage is an asset throughout the summer and may be used as a background for flowers that bloom later, or to screen the ripening foliage of an earlier plant.

Irises will often bloom the season after being moved if transplanting is carefully done. But to make sure, it is best to leave part of the old clump. During transplanting all dead foliage and decayed rhizomes should be removed, along with iris borers should any be found. Most of the German and Siberian irises spread so rapidly that it is best to replant them in fairly small clumps. German irises should be set so that part of the rhizome is exposed.

If there are any plants left over, or a large quantity of any one variety, some might be used to trade for other plants. Barter is one of the best ways of increasing stock, and no gardener minds being offered a trade. In placing irises it should be remembered that their glory is past by late June. For this reason they should be placed where some later-blooming plant will screen them. Small clumps of phlox, coreopsis, scabiosa caucasica, as well as tiger and regale lilies may be grown between clumps of irises.

Oriental poppies will bloom cheerfully enough the year following transplanting, but it must be remembered that their foliage dries soon after they bloom. The salmon-pink sorts are less difficult in the small garden than the too-bright scarlets. Too, distance lends enchantment to the over-large and rather coarse-petaled flowers. The perennial poppy known as Tangerine is a beautiful and easily-grown sort. The light-orange flowers appear in early June and have the light, crinkled texture of the Shirley poppy.

The Italian Type of House

Architectural Styles in the United States—V

By MARC N. GOODNOW

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN CHOOSING a foreign type of house for his home, the American home builder has always to think not only of its suitability to his manner of life and social tastes, but of its appropriateness to the surroundings in which it will be located. Modern customs are, of course, altogether different from those of generations or centuries ago, which means that the particular architectural style which interests us must of necessity be adapted to our own present-day needs.

Of the European styles there is none that has successfully defied the ingenuity of the American architect in the matter of adaptation to domestic tastes and needs. On the other hand, there are few that have not lent themselves gracefully to such legitimate modifications as are based on approved American architectural standards. Whether of English, Spanish, French or Italian origin, such houses have become an integral part of the modern American scene. They are recognized as being as thoroughly at home here as those immigrants from the same countries whose social life now reaches into the third and fourth generations.

To give the Italian house a foremost place in this scheme of adaptation to American manners and customs would be unfair to styles from other countries which have proved quite as adaptable. But it can at least be said fairly that the Italian type dwelling in this country has brought with it a charm and dignity not only different from other styles but of such a character as to make its own distinct and permanent contribution in this field of design and building.

Influence On Other Styles

Particularly in its richness and imagination, Italian Renaissance architecture as exemplified in many American dwellings has been, as one architectural writer puts it, "expressive and vital." At least it has brought to us much of the classic heritage of Athens and Rome and actually has made its influence felt in our own Georgian and Colonial houses.

Here is one architectural style expressing in its early manifestations the love of a people for the pleasures of country life as well as the love for colors and for beautiful garden vistas. The villa, in brief, summed up the life of a luxury-loving people. Not that it has charm for only those capable of indulging themselves in luxuries. But it fits very well into the social and domestic scheme of those American home builders who find themselves somewhat akin in temperament to the Venetians and Florentines of the Renaissance.

The villa type houses differed greatly from the city dwellings by reason of their spacious qualities and their general display of elegance. There was no premium upon land and they could spread naturally and charmingly according to the will or fancy of the owner. Such was the elegance of his lordship, the owner, that long porticos were built to connect the main dwelling with the servants' quarters, the stables and other out buildings for the purpose of sheltering the master from wind, rain and sun when he inspected the premises.

Balanced Proportions

These Italian country houses achieved their effect through their balanced proportions, the arrangement of window openings, of arcades and of loggias and the contrasting shadows on their wall surfaces. There was wrought iron, of course, for balconies, together with wrought iron grates over windows and transoms. But there was not a great amount of intricate or elaborate ornament.

The column and arch were used extensively, as was carving or mosaic for decoration. The Italian architect and artisan developed the fresco type of decoration which was applied while the plaster was still wet and became a part of the material. They likewise developed what is known as sgraffito, a process of laying a ground-coat of gray or brown plaster, then a finish coat of plaster onto which the ornament was transferred and allowed to remain while the surrounding plaster was cut and scraped away to enable the undercoat to show through.

Brick was a commonly used material, covered with stucco to represent stone. Roofs were of tile, and low-pitched with wide projecting eaves. Ornamental sculpture was uncommon, except for finials, balustrades and gate posts.

Interior Monumental

The interior of the villa was characterised by high domed or vaulted ceilings supported by a series of pillars, rather monumental. Circular staircases were built of stone and marble. The design was on a grand and elaborate scale, a manner befitting the style and character of the life within.

It was in the development of the villa that the garden became in effect a part of the house, being related by a wide terrace with stone balustrade and potted plants and shrubs. In layout it was formal and carefully balanced, but without many picturesque qualities.

A second type of house, that of the peasant, was of a largely different character, with both tile and thatched roof in varying levels, and thick walls somewhat after the spirit of both England and Spain. Many of these houses were two stories in height, the family storing its supplies and animals on the ground floor and living above. Thus the living quarters overlooked the cortile or courtyard in the center of which was a well, with a decorated head, and various plants, including the ubiquitous grape which climbed up to the wooden balcony.

Three or Four Stories

For a third type of house we have only to look to the large cities where, under the Italian system of family life, the dwelling grew into three or four stories, with the master living on the second floor and his sons and their families on the floors above. The ground floor was used for storage and business, its rooms opening upon a court surrounded by a covered portico or arcade.

Though the family spent much time out of doors, a salon or main living room was provided upon each floor for domestic, social and entertainment purposes. In these houses, the various rooms were entered from each other rather than from a hallway or corridor, except in the larger dwellings where the entrance was gained from a gallery extending along the court. The salons were designed on a grand scale architecturally, with vaulted ceilings and heavy beam work. Wall frescoes told a story in high color and intricate design.

The fireplace was commonly the central detail, placed on a side wall or in a corner, with a high sloping hood over the opening. This feature was carried on a Gothic colonette or bracket, its face being used as a field for heraldic devices. The Italian chimneypieces show a wealth of Renaissance moldings and carvings, many of them with wreaths or cherubs as their motifs.

Adaptations

The ingenuity of the American architect in adapting the Italian style to American soil—and fusing with it an interesting bit of the Spanish to accent its Mediterranean character—may be seen in the house of Mr. Ernst Bent, Los Angeles, designed by Nathan Coleman, architect. The covered portico or loggia, with its four columns above an arched doorway, develops a charming Italian motif which adjoins a characteristically Spanish stairway and balcony, the latter supported by a series of wooden beams extending through the white plaster walls and faced with a wooden balustrade consisting of turned wooden spindles. The entrance door is set in a deep embrasure, with splayed sides, in accurate Spanish manner.

Thus, while the dignity of the Italian style is well preserved, there is an additional charm contributed by the Spanish treatment. Such a combination preserves the Old World atmosphere while meeting New World ideals of living and of architectural good taste.

(The dates of the first four articles in this series are: Feb. 21, March 14, June 13, and July 25. The sixth will appear in the near future.)

Hobbies and Hints

Lilies Grown From Seed

Cheltenham, Eng.

Dear Friends:

I am very fond of lilies, which I find is a common failing; but the high price of bulbs makes them a hobby which can be indulged in only to a slight extent, or so I found until recently. It happened this way. One day a gardening paper gave away a few seeds of lilium regale to its readers. Now I find I can grow almost any variety from seed, which was supplied by one of the Monitor advertisers, even the rare and costly Himalayan lily, giganteum, although I have to wait a year for this to germinate and four more years for it to bloom. However, I feel half a lifetime's patience would not be too long if I can only recapture the "Alice-in-Wonderland" sensation I had when I first saw them in bloom in one of the famous parks of a country-seat. Twenty-foot belfries with enormous alabaster violet-veined bells and dark heart-shaped leaves made an unforgettable picture although they would hardly do for a small garden. The Giganteum requires a damp, rich soil and although once it has bloomed the bulb dies, two others spring phoenix-like from the remains. However, it is the sweet crimson rose-barred bells of the regale which I regard with most favor, as it blooms the second year after the seed is sown.

I planted them in loam mixed with plenty of sand, and then I am afraid I forgot them, for as the first spade-like leaf died there was no sign to mark the spot where they lay. However, the winter was kinder than I and next year they all sent up shoots, and one even essayed a couple of blooms toward late summer. This I think was unusual, but the next season every plant bloomed. I had, however, taken the precaution to lift them during the winter and store them in sand indoors. I am going to try raising many more varieties this way as they are no dearer than the seeds of novelty sweet peas. The rubrum roseum and speciosum, especially, the exotic reflexed pink-white and rose spotted blooms, always make me think of orchids. The scarlet and white forms of the martagon or Turk's cap lily, the dainty Japanese Krameri with its miniature pink bells and even the enormous starry gold-banded auratum and its varieties will all grow from seed, or so I am informed. Even the old-fashioned madonna, tiger and leopard lilies can be propagated this way to bloom in from three to four years.

What a field for the experimentalist who delights to cross the pollen of one variety with another. For many beautiful hybrids will result. Even one might hit upon a seedling of a new variety of commercial value. (Miss) E. D.

Try Making a Bird Sanctuary

Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

For the past three years I have had a desire to contribute toward the Hobbies and Hints column. When I saw the Editor's notice, I realized that I could shirk no longer.

Last fall I started to feed the birds. The first to be noticed were chickadees trying to feed upon marigold seeds. My husband cut an inch and a quarter round hole in a coconut into which I put some suet and seeds and all winter up to late spring the chickadees and nuthatches received their food supply in this manner.

Becoming more interested in bird life, I erected a bath of some old tile pipe and a garbage can cover inverted on the top with a weight on a string fastened to the handle and dropped down into the pipe. Formerly the pipe was sunken in the ground, and it was difficult to observe as there is a peony bush between porch and bath. Into a square box 13x13 I filled some concrete right to the top, about eight inches high, and on this I put the tile, raising it considerably and rendering safety from cats. A few flat stones in the bath will prevent small birds from going in too deep. Not forgetting the decorative part, my young son suggested that I place some of his colored marbles on the block before it dried. The effect is quite pretty. In a few days I shall try my skill at making a concrete bath and using a cover of a refuse can for a form.

I have two feeding posts. One is like the bath, only a wash-boiler cover is inverted which makes it larger, and the other is a pretty concrete urn, with a refuse can cover inverted. I am kept busy putting food in these containers at all times of the day. About twenty-six different species have been attracted to our back yard. The food posts are only seven feet away from the enclosed porch and give us very close observation.

My breakfast is about two hours long each morning. Can anyone blame me—feasting upon such loveliness?

While showing a friend my bird sanctuary (for truly it is that, as there are no cats allowed, thanks to our kind neighbors), he exclaimed, "It looks like fairyland." To think only last fall I didn't know any birds but the sparrow, robin and catbird. Through the loving kindness of a friend who helped me to procure some bird books, I have become acquainted with ever so many more. These little books can be bought in one of the 10-cent chain stores. They are a treasure to possess.

So far I have been unsuccessful in attracting humming birds to my artificial flower sugar feeder. It will make me very happy to have some hummers around. Perhaps I am expecting entirely too much of the loving creatures, as our surroundings are anything but quiet. There are noisy automobiles in the front of the house and in the rear much noisier trains, coal and lumber yards.

However, feeding the birds has become my hobby, for surely it has given me great joy. Sincerely hoping our readers will enjoy my letter, as I have enjoyed theirs in the past. Certainly I should miss this column if it were discontinued. Many thanks to our editor. (Mrs.) F. M.

Winter Decoration

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Few know how alluring the green of ordinary broom can look in a vase in winter; its long needles and Japanesy appearance give it a singular charm. The teazles that are to be found in an English wood are very decorative, first at their early stage when the heads and leaves are a soft mignonette green, then later when the heads are mauve, and lastly for a winter branch, when heads and stalks have become sepia or deep brown. These with the dried flowers of yarrow, goldenrod, spireas, lythrums, bullrushes, with their long brown velvety heads, and the silver seeds of honesty, in all their varying shades of sepia, buff, cream color and brown, make a very attractive bunch lasting the whole winter through.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by K. P. Aldridge

A SHADED VERANDA

Save the Trees on That New House Lot.

A beautiful shade tree on a property where a home is to be built, can be included in the architect's plan and used as a shade for a terrace or open veranda as here. Here is an end veranda which is a leafy bower in summer. Trees make a new place look homelike and "lived-in."

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Two Youngsters Dominate Shoot On Opening Day

Lilly and Miss Crother Win Titles in the Grand American Handicap

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP)—Two youngsters dominated a large field of experienced shooters yesterday in the opening program of the thirty-fourth annual Grand American handicap tournament and walked away with three out of four championships.

Ned Lilly, 17, of Stanton, Mich., who broke 199 targets out of a possible 200, despite a stiff cross-wind sweeping the traps, won the North American clay target crown.

Alice Crother of Chestnut Hills, Penna, 22, finished far ahead of the feminine contingent to supplant Mrs. H. E. Grigsby of Oklahoma City, Okla., as queen of the women shooters. Miss Crothers shattered 186 targets out of 200.

A few hours before Lilly annexed the North American title he broke 100 consecutive targets to successfully defend the junior championship which he won last year. He then started on the second 100 for the North American honor.

At 126 targets, Lilly still had a perfect score, but on the 127th a gust of wind caused the clay to dip suddenly and his only miss of the day was recorded.

Besides annexing two championships the same day, Lilly set another record of being the first junior ever to win the North American clay target title.

This was the sixth straight year that Miss Crother had been in the Grand American but the first time she had finished in front. She is the daughter of Steve Crother ,who probably has won more shooting honors than any man in the sport. Yesterday he finished in a tie with six marksmen with 196 in the North American.

Second place in the North American went to Fred Harlow of Newark, Ohio, after a shoot-off with Lewis Slocum of Trenton, N. J. Both finished with scores of 198—one clay back of Lilly. Slocum dropped two targets in the shoot-off, while Harlow went 25 straight. Fourth place went to Ren Heaton of Terre Haute, Ind., with 197.

Mrs. J. S. Murphy of Freehold, N. J., finished next to Miss Crother in the women's race with 181. Mrs. Murphy was high woman in the Grand American proper last year. Third place went to Mrs. D. M. McClain of Atlanta, Ga., with 179, and Mercedes Huff of Columbus, Ohio, was fourth with 178.

Bobby Poore of Butte, Mont., won the sub-major title by breaking 94 out of 100.

The North American doubles championship reached the half-way mark with B. V. Christie of Houston, Texas, leading the amateur field with 95 out of 100, and Clyde Wells of St. Louis, Mo., topping the pros with 96. Both of the events will be finished when another 100 is fired.

Kenyon Wins Irish Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—E. W. H. Kenyon of the West Lancashire Club, England, won the Irish open golf championship here recently for the second time in the last three years. His aggregate for the four rounds was 286 (70, 75, 70 and 71). Kenyon was one of the nominees for this year's British Ryder Cup team to oppose the United States, but he was not included in the side. The nearest competitors to Kenyon were A. H. Padgham, Royal Ashdown Forest, winner last year, and Bert Gadd, the young Brand Hall professional who recently won the French open championship. Padgham's score was 288 and Gadd's 290. Preceding the championship was an international match between English and Irish professionals. The Irishmen were defeated by 14 games to 4. Earlier this season the English professionals had beaten the Scottish by 11½ to 6½.

Horton Smith Has a 69

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—In a practice round for the western open golf championship, which begins Friday at Olympia Fields Country Club, Horton Smith, professional at Oak Park Country Club, shot a 69 yesterday. Playing the No. 4 course, one of those to be used in the thirty-third annual tourney, he went out in 32, 3 under par, and came back in 37, 2 over par. T. D. Armour of Medinah C. C. had a 73 and Gene Sarazen a 75. Some 300 entries are in hand for the tourney, it is stated.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	34	22	.607
New Orleans	33	24	.579
Memphis	29	26	.527
Nashville	28	26	.519
Little Rock	29	29	.500
Birmingham	25	29	.463
Chattanooga	26	33	.441
Atlanta	21	36	.368

Results Aug. 21

Knoxville 11, Atlanta 5.
New Orleans 5, Birmingham 1.
Chattanooga 10, Memphis 2.
Nashville 6, Little Rock 4.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	65	44	.596
Minneapolis	75	60	.556
St. Paul	69	66	.511
Indianapolis	66	64	.508
Toledo	63	69	.477
Louisville	62	68	.477
Milwaukee	58	75	.436
Kansas City	51	83	.381

Results Aug. 21

Minneapolis 5, Toledo 4.
Louisville 9, Milwaukee 1.
Indianapolis 3, Kansas City 0.
Columbus at St. Paul, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	84	58	.592
Hollywood	83	58	.589
Portland	81	58	.579
Sacramento	82	60	.577
Oakland	66	78	.488
San Francisco	59	83	.415
Missions	57	85	.401
Seattle	53	87	.379

Results Aug. 21

No games scheduled.

Leonard Bought by Dodgers

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced the purchase of Emil Leonard, right-handed pitcher, from York of the New York-Pennsylvania League. He is to report immediately. With a last-place team Leonard has won 12 games and lost 13 this year.

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Baseball Adopted By East Africans

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 22

INTRODUCTION of baseball in the British East African colony of Kenya was noted yesterday by the Department of Commerce.

Its official reports told of adoption of the game by the colony's leading athletic club, with a possibility of formation of a league in East Africa and development of the game in competition with such British sports as cricket and rugby.

If the natives take up the game as they already have football, the report said, an extensive demand for baseball supplies will be created, "with the exception perhaps of uniforms and shoes."

England Defeats Rest In Women's Cricket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEICESTER—In the outstanding cricket match of the year, so far as British women are concerned, England easily defeated The Rest by 94 runs in a single-innings game played on the Leicestershire County Ground, here recently. The scores were, England 201 runs for 6 wickets, declared; the Rest, 107.

England batted first and scored rapidly. Miss M. Hide of Reading University, hit the ball with great power and was dismissed when within just one run of her century. Her score of 99 included 15 fours. Miss E. A. Snowball contributed 52, and Miss M. A. Pollard, an English field-hockey international player, and Miss M. MacLagan each knocked up 20.

When The Rest commenced their innings they found that the varied bowling of England's side was too good for them and the whole team was in an hour and a half. Miss H. Douglas-Brown was the top scorer with 20 and Miss G. A. Morgan, 17, was the only other player to obtain more than 15 runs. The best bowling was done by Miss MacLagan and Miss Vera Straker, who captured three and two wickets, respectively.

English First-Class County Cricket Scores

By the Canadian Press

LONDON, Aug. 22—Closing scores last night in first-class county cricket matches that conclude today were:

Middlesex, 188 and 60 for 190 (Parker, four for 37; Fender, five for 58); Surrey, 221 (Gregory, 91; Judge, five for 77), at The Oval.

Leicestershire, 198; Warwickshire, 309 for five (Croom, 70; Wyatt, 111, not out), at Birmingham.

Northamptonshire, 178 and 196 (Timms, 86; Nichols, five for 46; Bakewell, 94; Smith, four for 39); Essex, 261 (Crawley, 106; Matthews, six for 52), at Southend.

Kent, 332 (Woolley, 86; Ashdown, 59; Valentine, 96, Leyland, four for 56); Yorkshire, 330 for six (Leyland, 207, not out), at Dover.

Lancashire, 230 (Westbrook, 61; Voce, eight for 55); Nottinghamshire, 143 for three (Keeton, 62, not out), at Manchester.

Sussex, 488 for nine, declared (Cook, 214; Wensley, 116); Worcestershire, 257 for five (Walters, 103; Gibbons, 83), at Eastbourne.

Glamorgan, 373 for eight (Duckfield, 94, not out; Dyson, 104; E. Davies, 49); Somerset, at Cardiff.

Hampshire, 478 (Mead, 227; Bailey, 50; Arnold, 75); Derby, 134 for six, at Ilkeston.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	85	57	.599
Rochester	78	65	.545
Baltimore	74	68	.521
Toronto	72	71	.507
Buffalo	70	72	.490
Albany	69	72	.489
Montreal	66	78	.458
Jersey City	55	88	.385

Results Aug. 21

Albany 9, Toronto 8.
Toronto 3, Albany 1.
Buffalo 11, Jersey City 8.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	68	43	.613
Pittsburgh	62	52	.544
Boston	63	53	.543
St. Louis	64	54	.542
Chicago	62	53	.539
Philadelphia	48	64	.429
Brooklyn	45	65	.409
Cincinnati	44	72	.379

Results Aug. 21

Chicago at New York, postponed.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Little Brown Jug Found

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 22 (AP)—The little brown jug, long the prize of victory between Michigan and Minnesota football teams, missing since just before the Wolverine-Gopher game of 1931, has been found. In a clump of bushes on East University Avenue, near the Medical Building at the university here, the gridiron trophy was found yesterday by Al Thomas, a brother of Lorenzo Thomas, ground keeper at Ferry Field. The jug quite apparently was placed in the bushes within the last few days.

Tennis Again Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, L. I., Aug. 22—Play in the women's national lawn tennis championship tournament was postponed for the second successive time today. Weather permitting, one match in the semifinal round of the women's singles and one in the same round of the doubles is scheduled for tomorrow on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club.

Red Sox Sign Fullerton

The Boston Red Sox have signed Curtis Fullerton, a right-handed pitcher, who has been pitching with the Rosindale (Mass.) team in the Boston Park League. Fullerton was with the Red Sox back in 1924. He was signed yesterday in an effort to strengthen the Boston pitching staff, weakened considerably by the recent loss of George Pipgras. Fullerton will join the Sox at once.

Coast Football Sept. 16

CORVALLIS, Ore., (AP) — Dean H. E. Rogers, chairman of the board of control of Oregon State College, has been advised by H. C. Willett of University of Southern California that Saturday, Sept. 16, has been formally decided upon as the opening date for Pacific Coast Conference football practice. Willett is secretary of faculty representatives of the conference.

So. California Star to Coach

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Raymond C. Brown, Constance, Calif., captain of the Southern California football team last year, will be line coach at the University of Cincinnati this fall.

Only Seventeen Of Thirty-Seven Lettermen Back

Harman Has Problem Ahead With Penn Varsity Football Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22—It is expected that about 45 candidates will report at Franklin Field, Sept. 13, for the Pennsylvania varsity football team. Following an examination, the men will depart for the training camp, which probably will be at Camp Wyomissing, in the Poconos. There are only 17 of the 37 athletes who last fall received their varsity awards for football who will report to Harvey J. Harman, head coach.

Of the 17 lettermen returning only nine can be regarded as regulars. These include Roy W. Engle '34, captain of the team and center; Donald S. Kellett '34, versatile halfback and quarterback; William S. Shanahan '34, Edward D. Lewis '34 and Nicholas Trerotola '34, halfbacks; Robert E. McCaffrey '34, guard; Carl A. Palombo '34, tackle, and John S. Pennypacker '35 and John B. Powell '34, ends.

The other eight wearers of the varsity "P" after one and two years of experience as substitutes are expected to be among the leading candidates for places on the first varsity. These include Joseph W. Burk '34, varsity oarsman and Edward Hopkinson 3d '34, tackles; Melville P. Chamberlin Jr. '34, halfback; John G. Lima '34, fullback; A. Paul Cresci '35 and Robert H. Powell '34, guards; and William F. Dougherty Jr. '34 and William M. Nash Jr. '34, ends.

The loss of 20 varsity men, the largest in many years, while severe, should not militate against a strong team. Coach Harman believes that his sophomore material and the addition of a number of players who did not engage in the sport last season should give him a squad strong enough to overcome the losses.

Virtually the entire line of last season has departed. Stanley J. Sokolis and Howard H. Colehower, tackles; Osbern P. Wilson and Frank Yablonski, guards, and C. Joseph Burnett and Melbourne W. Hemeon, ends, received their diplomas last June. Of the backs, Edward S. Massavage, diminutive quarterback, George A. Munger, halfback, Carl J. Perina, fullback, of the starters, and Jack K. Edwards Jr. and L. F. "Spike" Collis, of the halfback substitutes, have played their last game for Pennsylvania.

There is a possibility that Cyrus B. Newcomb Jr. '34, 175-pound guard of the 1930 team, will report this fall. Illness kept the Grand Rapids (Mich.) star out of the university for two years and last year he decided not to report for football. He has entirely regained his condition and if he displays his old-time form he should be one of the regular forwards.

Dudley F. Giberson '34, who for the last two seasons was a substitute guard, may not return to the university. He was forced to withdraw from the university after the midterm examination last February and thus far he has given no indication that he intends to resume his studies.

Among the sophomores who are counted on by the coaching staff to fill vacant places are James F. Bradford Jr., end; Pete Dorran Brown, halfback; Arthur Darnbrough, tackle; Maxwell R. Forrest, fullback; Frank C. Kardevan, fullback; Paul J. King, end; John S. Neill, end; Charles A. Rickseeker 3d, halfback, and Paul L. Stofko, center.

Pennsylvania faces a difficult schedule this fall. After meeting Franklin and Marshall in the opening game on Oct. 14, the Red and Blue will be called on to engage in succession: Dartmouth, Navy, Lafayette, Ohio State, Penn State and Cornell. Lafayette and Penn State were not on the schedule last year. Ohio State, which defeated the Red and Blue at Columbus last year, made its first appearance on Franklin Field on Nov. 11.

Miss Hiscock Is Awarded Prize

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Eileen Hiscock, star of the London Olympiades Athletic Club, has been awarded the Lord Hawke Cup. This is a trophy for the competitor who is adjudged to have put up the best performance in the annual track and field championships of the English Women's Amateur Athletic Association. At this year's meeting, Miss Hiscock won both the 100 and 200-meter dashes. In the shorter race she returned 12⅕s., which equaled the British record for the distance, while in the 200 meters her time was 25⅘s., just ⅘s. outside her own British "best." Miss Hiscock, it may be recalled, captained the British women's athletic squad in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles last summer.

Curley Wins State Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 22—Jack Curley, professional at the Stoney Brae Golf Club, Quincy, Mass., won the second annual New Hampshire state open championship title here, yesterday, with a card of 138. The score was 150 shots to '13. In the semifinal round Surrey beat Gloucestershire by 123—98, and Hampshire defeated Yorkshire by 134—98. Reaching the semifinal round was a great performance by the Yorkshireman, as their County Association was formed only last year, and it is the youngest of the 25 such bodies affiliated to the English Bowls Association. Surrey is the strongest bowls county in Britain, numerically, and its team in the intercounty tournament included 11 international players.

Gloucester Scores 570

BRISTOL, Eng., Aug. 22 (AP)—The touring West Indies cricket team trailed Gloucestershire by 399 runs yesterday at the close of the first innings and the second day of play. The match ends today. Gloucestershire's lead, by the test-match player, Wally Hammond with a magnificent 364, compiled the brilliant total of 570. The visitors registered only 171 runs. Hammond's inning of five hours and ten minutes included 22 fours. He gave no chance until da Costa finally caught him off Jackson's delivery. The Gloucestershire total was the largest run up against the West Indies eleven since it started a long schedule in England last spring.

Touring Cricketers Win

MONTREAL, Aug. 22 (Canadian Press) Sir Julien Cahn's touring English cricket team yesterday defeated an all-Montreal eleven by the score of 134 to 66. The high lights of the game were the 133 runs scored by D. P. B. Morkel of the visiting team and the bowling of Robbins, who took nine Montreal wickets for 25 runs.

Pirates Purchase Etten

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 22 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates have purchased Nicholas Etten, 19-year-old outfielder of the Davenport club of the Mississippi Valley League. Etten, a six-footer weighing 185 pounds, has been batting .352 and has made 129 hits in 93 games, including 14 homers.

Yanks and Chicago Play 18-Inning Tie At Comiskey Park

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	77	38	.670
New York	69	42	.622
Cleveland	62	46	.574
Detroit	61	50	.549
Philadelphia	55	52	.514
Chicago	54	55	.496
Boston	43	63	.406
St. Louis	44	70	.386

Results Aug. 21

New York 3, Chicago 2 (18 innings).
Philadelphia 12, Detroit 7.
Cleveland 10, Boston 1.
Only games scheduled.

A new American League baseball record for the season of 1933 was established yesterday when the New York Yankees and Chicago White Sox played an 18-inning tie at Comiskey Park, 3-all. The game will be played off when the White Sox visit Yankee Stadium in September. Young Charlie Devens, former Harvard star, lost a chance to win a 1-to-0 decision in nine innings, when he threw a wild pitch in the ninth, helping the Sox score their tying run. The veteran Herb Pennock relieved him and finished the game. Gaston and Faber divided the work for Chicago, both pitching smart ball. Each club scored two runs in the eleventh. Twenty-two hits were evenly divided for the day, all of them singles. Darkness finally ended the game.

Pounding Bob Weiland for eight runs in the eighth inning, the Cleveland Indians won their eighth straight game yesterday at their home stadium, 10 to 1, over the Red Sox. The tall Boston left-hander yielded only four hits and two runs during the first seven innings, but he weakened in the eighth when the Indians found him for seven hits, a pair of passes and an error, good for eight runs. Monte Pearson went the distance for Cleveland and won his sixth game of the season. Bill Cissell hit a homer for the winners and Spencer had a pair of doubles.

Detroit pitching was ineffective yesterday and the Philadelphia Athletics won a 12-to-7 victory at Navin Field. Auker, Frasier and Hogsett yielded 17 safeties over the nine-inning route, and gave 10 bases on balls. Barrett, a rookie, started for Connie Mack, but did not finish. He went along fairly well until the sixth, when Hank Greenberg hit a home run with a man on base. Roger Cramer and Frank Higgins each connected with three hits for the Athletics. The scores by innings:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-18	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	11	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	11	0

Batteries—Devens, Pennock and Dickey; Gaston, Faber and Berry, Grube. Umpires—Geisel, Kolls and Moriarty. Time—4h. 11m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	10	11	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	4

Batteries—Pearson and Spencer; Weiland and Ferrell. Umpires—Owens and Ormsby. Time—1h. 44m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	4	12	17	1
Detroit	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	7	11	0

Batteries—Barrett, Coombs and Cochrane; Auker, Frasier, Hogsett and Pasek. Winning pitcher—Barrett. Losing pitcher—Auker. Umpires—McGowan and Summers. Time—2h. 5m.

Surrey Is Champion at Bowls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Surrey recently gained its ninth success in the English inter-county bowls championship at Paddington, here, by defeating Hampshire in the final match. The score was 130 shots to 113. In the semifinal round Surrey beat Gloucestershire by 123—98, and Hampshire defeated Yorkshire by 134—98. Reaching the semifinal round was a great performance by the Yorkshireman, as their County Association was formed only last year, and it is the youngest of the 25 such bodies affiliated to the English Bowls Association. Surrey is the strongest bowls county in Britain, numerically, and its team in the intercounty tournament included 11 international players.

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Two Records In Welsh National Track Meet Go

Thomas Breaks Own Mark in Mile—New Three-Mile Time Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERCARN, Wales—Two native records were set up in the Welsh national track and field athletic championship meeting, here recently. They were for the one-mile run, in which R. H. Thomas, the British mile champion, returned 4m. 17 1-5s., and for the three miles, in which L. W. Tongue had a time of 15m. 20s.

Thomas's performance beats his own Welsh record of 4m. 26s., made in the national championship of 1930. The Welsh authorities have followed the example of the English Amateur Athletic Association by substituting for the four-mile championship a three-mile run, which approximates more closely to the Olympic Games distance of 5000 meters. Tongue's win was the first in the new event and his time beat the Welsh record for three miles by 12 4-5s. The previous best was by D. J. P. Richards, then the Welsh cross-country champion, in 1929.

For the third year in succession G. C. Cupid, a member of the Swansea Valley Athletic Club, won both the 100 and 220-yard dashes. Cupid, who did well in this year's British championships, covered the shorter distance in 10 1-5s., only 1-5s. outside the native record. Another athlete who recorded his third successive win was S. B. Macey in the 120-yard high hurdles. L. H. Beale and G. W. Dillaway were other champions successful in defending their titles. Beale's leap of 5ft. 7in. in the high jump showed an improvement of three inches upon last year's winning effort. Dillaway, however, did not maintain his 1932 form in the 16-pound shotput.

In the absence of the holder, Gwyn Lewis, the half-mile went to A. F. Stanley, a comparatively unknown runner. He won by two yards from T. Jones, a clubmate. Stanley's time was well inside the Welsh standard for this distance. In 1932, the Monmouthshire Police had a walk-over in the tug-of-war, but this year they easily withstood challenges in both the catchweight and the 1400-pounds-limit events.

The policemen have had a wonderful run of success throughout the country in this specialized and strenuous branch of athletics.

100-Yards Dash—Won by G. C. Cupid, Swansea Valley Athletic Club; W. C. Stevenson, Swansea Valley A. C., second; E. J. Thomas, Newport A. C., third. Time—10 1-5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by G. C. Cupid, Swansea Valley A. C.; E. J. Thomas, Newport A. C., second; H. L. Uzzell, Newport A. C., third. Time—23 3-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by T. Jones, Newport A. C.; E. M. Hughes, Newport A. C., second; A. C. Watson, Roath Harriers, third. Time—52 1-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by F. A. Stanley, Newport A. C.; T. Jones, Newport A. C., second; W. R. Harris, Roath Harriers, third. Time—2m. 3 3-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Thomas, Royal Air Force; E. C. Edwards, Spillers A. C., second; J. M. Birch, Spillers A. C., third. Time—4m. 17 1-5s. (New Welsh record.)

Three-Mile Run—Won by L. W. Tongue, Newport A. C.; A. S. Stone, Pontypool Harriers, second; I. Brown, Llanbradach Harriers, third. Time—15m. 20s. (New Welsh record.)

Two-Mile Walk—Won by H. Lewis, Cardiff City Walking Club; T. Jones, Newport Harriers, second; M. Bingham, Glamorgan Walking Club, third. Time—15m.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by S. B. Macey, Newport A. C.; G. W. C. James, Swansea Cricket and Football Club, second. No third. Time—15 4-5s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. I. Oriel, unattached, Peterstone, 20ft. 8½in.; L. Beale, Pontrhethin Harriers, second, 19ft. 1½in.; P. Phillips, Roath Harriers, third, 19ft. ½in.

Running High Jump—Won by L. H. Beale, Pontrhethin Harriers, 5ft. 7in.; T. T. Simmonds, Surrey A. C., second, 5ft. 6in.; S. G. Proll, Spillers A. C. and G. W. C. James, Swansea C. and F. C., tied for third place, 5ft. 2in.

Hop, Step and Jump—Won by G. J. Evans, Cardiff University A. C., 42ft. 1½in.; D. Williams, Quakers Yard Secondary School, second, 40ft. 11in.; R. I. Oriel, unattached, Peterstone, third, 40ft. 8½in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by G. W. Dillaway, Monmouthshire Police A. A., 35ft. 10½in.; W. R. Newton, Newport A. C., second, 29ft. No third.

Tug-of-War, 1400 Pounds — Won by Monmouthshire Police by two pulls to nil against Ebbw Vale Conservative Club.

Tug-of-War, Catchweight—Won by Monmouthshire Police by two pulls to nil against Pontywain.

Iowa Eleven to Travel

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP)—Coach Ossie M. Solem can easily conduct a contemporary course in railroad car sleeping along with his 1933 University of Iowa football schedule. Five of the Hawkeyes' eight games will be away from home as the result of a "money" schedule designed to replenish the school's athletic treasury. The Hawks will make appearances at Soldiers Field, Chicago; Minneapolis, Ann Arbor, Mich., Lafayette, Ind., and Lincoln, Neb. The Minnesota and Purdue games will find them as visiting attractions for home-coming days, while the Soldiers Field appearance will be against Northwestern as an "Iowa Day" feature at a Century of Progress.

By-Plays

A Parade of Polish Names

THE names of Johnny Goodman, Johnny Golden, Frankie Parker, Joe Miller, Stella Walsh, Aloysius Simmons and Tony Piet are well known along American sports byways, especially to those who follow golf, tennis, bowling, track and major-league baseball. But how many, besides Polish people, would recognize Goodman as Janek Wojciechowski, Golden as Janek Przemysl, Parker as Pajkowski, Miller as Obuszkiemicz, Stella Walsh as Stanislawa Walasiemicz, Simmons as Szymanski, and Piet as Pietruszka?

Minor League Hockey Problem

Existence has not been easy for minor-league hockey the last few years, and this coming season shows little prospect of much improvement, despite strides toward retrenchment. The interleague competition question has been mooted on several occasions, and may come to the fore again, as it is understood that the Canadian-American League and International Hockey League are not above considering the matter. At one time the former was solicitous of interchanging visits, and now the International looks favorably upon the idea.

Softball Spreading Rapidly

Good old softball, the game played 20 years ago on the nation's playgrounds, is spreading in popularity rapidly. Canada has indulged in the sport seriously for some time, but the United States has been timid until lately. In St. Louis, the American Playground Baseball Association is building a new park to seat 3500. It will be the home of two playground leagues of 12 teams each, one for boys and one for girls. Both will play regular schedules, and an admission charge of 10 cents is proposed. Games will be played at night. The softball is some 12 inches in circumference and the playing field is miniature compared with regulation baseball. Just recently a game was played at Mt. Clemens, Mich., in which two teams played for a playground championship, and 3500 fans attended.

College Swimmers in Public Service

Out of 17 swimming instructors and lifeguards at Fairgrounds Pool, St. Louis, 11 are college men. Washington University (St. Louis) leads with four, St. Louis University and University of Iowa follow with three each, and University of Missouri is represented by one. When performing their duty toward one in stress and two or more lifeguards hurry to the scene, will the first one there shout "I got him" or "I have him"?

Curley Wins State Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 22—Jack Curley, professional at the Stoney Brae Golf Club, Quincy, Mass., won the second annual New Hampshire state open championship title here, yesterday, with a card of 138. The score was 150 shots to 113. In the semifinal round Surrey beat Gloucestershire by 123—98, and Hampshire defeated Yorkshire by 134—98. Reaching the semifinal round was a great performance by the Yorkshireman, as their County Association was formed only last year, and it is the youngest of the 25 such bodies affiliated to the English Bowls Association. Surrey is the strongest bowls county in Britain, numerically, and its team in the intercounty tournament included 11 international players.

Yale Football Plans

WOODBERRY FOREST, Va., Aug. 22 (AP)—Some 25 members of the Yale University football squad will gather at Woodbury Forest School early next month for two weeks of conditioning prior to the start of the formal training schedule on Sept. 15, it was announced here last night. Robert Lassiter Jr., '34 of Charlotte, N. C., captain of the Eli eleven, is rounding up players who will make the trip here. The drills will be without the aid of coaching. Under an agreement between Yale, Harvard, and Princeton these colleges cannot begin active football practice until Sept. 15.

Northern Ontario Golf

HAILEYBURY, Ont. (Canadian Press)—Mary Fee of Sudbury made a brilliant recovery after losing three of the first four holes and won the northern Ontario women's golf championship here from Mrs. A. P. Knechtel of Haileybury, 3 and 1.

Mrs. Horne Wins Medal

CALGARY, Alberta (Canadian Press)—Roy Horne, Edmonton, defending champion, recently won medal honors in the qualifying round of the Alberta women's golf tournament. She carded a 79, five over par for the 18 holes.

Toledo Employment Gains

TOLEDO, Aug. 22—Fifty-one major plants here, mainly automotive, added 247 workers in the week ended Aug. 16, and now have 15,794 on their pay rolls, compared with 12,938 a year ago. Full force of the recovery program is expected to be felt in about two weeks.

General Classified

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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COUNTRY BOARD

SCOTTS, West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Home cooking, convenient bathing, fishing; $2.50 per day; booklet. $15 weekly.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J. Country resort near Asbury; rates slashed, $15.00; children half; bathing, tennis; booklet. Phone Redbank 383.

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EAST VIEW MANOR, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y., near Long Beach. Loving attention; beautiful rooms, excellent table; shaded lawns; unusually cool; moderate rates; references; booklet on request. Tel. Rockville Centre 2889.

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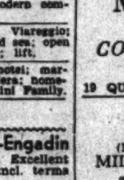

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Through the carrying out of Mr. F——'s thoughtful direction, the man appeared on the night of the dinner, provided with the formal dress, which the occasion called for, and found his designated place at the right of his host—the honored guest of the dinner.

Thus began, but did not end, the rehabilitation of the erstwhile brilliant man. Mr. F—— followed up the good work begun at the class dinner until the formerly promising man became successful, thoroughly reinstated and reunited with his happy and grateful family.

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Daily Features

The Children's Corner

The Lily Pond—A G. O. G. Story

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS very hot August weather in the red-brick city—the hottest summer for a long time, people said. And down in the crowded part of town, where all the little girls of the G. O. G. Club lived (Garden of Girls), it seemed hottest of all, for the streets were narrow, and the houses were huddled together.

However, the seven little girls, whose flower names were Rose, Iris, Myrtle, Pansy, Violet, Daisy, and Lily, were as cheerful as all flowers should be in the sunshine. Moreover, they thought themselves most happy because they were allowed the use of the little garden in the court that belonged to Miss Joyce's apartment, while she was away. What fun it was to come in from the hot, noisy street and care for the little garden, so cool and green and gay with flowers! They gave the flowers plenty of water, you may be sure, and often took cool drinks of it themselves, while they were working.

On this particular day, however, they were not working. They were all dressed for the afternoon, and were having a little picnic—just a sandwich apiece and some fruit, as

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Daisy's father put them safely on the train.

they sat around the little frog fountain, where some goldfish lived in the summer time. They were very careful to be tidy about the food, because they were just visitors, you know, in the garden, which really belonged to the people whose apartments surrounded it.

Just as they were finishing, the janitor of the apartments, who was Daisy's father, you remember, came through, and handed Daisy a letter which was addressed to

The G. O. G. Club,
Care of the Janitor
71 West Pine Street

That was the number of Miss Joyce's apartment. The letter was from Miss Joyce, and this is what it said:

Dear Girls:

The friend with whom I am staying, Miss Brown, invites you all to spend a week down here with us. She has seven little white beds all ready for you to sleep in, and there's lots of room outside for play. The house is on a little lake which we call the lily pond, and you can play in it. We will meet you at the 11:30 train Saturday morning.

Lovingly, your friend,
I. Joyce.

It was now Wednesday afternoon, and how could they wait until Saturday morning! But they did, and Daisy's father put them safely on the train, each with her little bag or bundle. The train puffed its way to Pine Ridge Station where Miss Brown and Miss Joyce were waiting for them. It was not far to the house—a big old place, with the shady street in front, and at the back the sparkling waters of the lily pond. They could see the lake through the trees.

"Luncheon first," said Miss Brown, "and then we'll go down to the lake." And so they did. They all climbed into a big, flat rowboat. Miss Brown pushed the boat away from the shore with an oar, and off they floated! The children were too happy and astonished at first to talk much, but finally Rose did say, "Why is it called 'Lily Pond,' Miss Joyce?"

"That's just what we're going to show you," was the answer. "You will see in a little while. Keep your eyes open." And, in a few minutes, they did find out. They came to a part of the lake where the water near the shore was covered with the green leaves and the white blossoms of pond lilies with their golden centers. The air was fragrant with them. Not one of the children had ever seen a pond lily before.

"Do they grow on the water?" asked Violet.

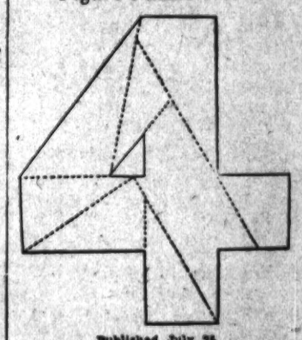
"Their roots are in the mud at the bottom of the lake," said Miss Brown. "We will row among them carefully, and each one of you can put her hand into the water and gather a pond lily." The stems were like rubber, and looking down, they could see where the roots were.

Such a happy week they had! There was a bathing suit for each one, in which they played most of the day, and every single day, Miss Brown and Miss Joyce took them to see and gather the lovely lilies where they floated so peacefully on the surface of the water. It was all like a happy story book to the little city girls, and when their week was up, it made them happy to know that the next week seven other little girls were coming to enjoy the bathing suits and the lily pond.

It started in the dark
At the bottom of the pond,
It started in the mud and slime.
But it looked up to the light
And it grew with all its might,
And it journeyed to the top in time.

It lay upon the water
And it looked upon the sun,
And it opened to its beautiful warm ray.
There it lay—a fragrant flower,
Sweet and fairer every hour,
Making lovelier the happy summer day.

Figure Puzzle No. 4



Published July 25
Answer:

Winners:

O. Wilhite, Corwith, Iowa.
E. W. Whittier, Cincinnati.
C. Van Bert, Mercedes, Texas.
Mrs. D. E. Goodell, Kansas City, Mo.
D. A. Bogen, Chicago.
T. C. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.
Mrs. L. M. Peske, Kansas City, Mo.
M. Sprechman, Los Angeles.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
A. E. Eberhart, Richmond Hill, L. I.
D. Johnson, Oakland, Calif.
T. Holstman, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. J. M. Welch, Los Angeles.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
L. F. Wirth, San Diego.
S. Staley, Honolulu.
Mildred R. Gough, Richmond, Eng.

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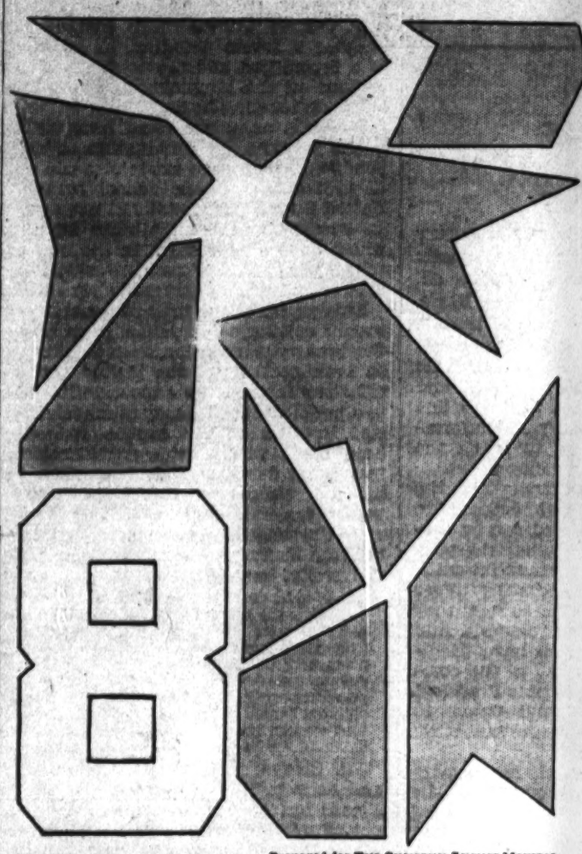
The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

IT IS only they who do their duties in every-day and trivial matters, who fulfill them on great occasions.—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Figure Puzzle No. 8



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The shaded pieces combine to make a figure resembling the "8" shown—but can you make them do it? If you succeed, trace the figure, indicating with dotted lines how you fitted the pieces together, and send it to the Feature Editor.

Be sure to mention "Figure Puzzle No. 8." The solution and names of winners will be published four weeks from today.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Your" (Miss E. C.)—The correspondent writes:

In telling someone how to find a trial balance, is it proper to describe it this way: "You take your receipts, and then you subtract your expenses from your receipts to get your trial balance?"

I am not questioning the correctness of the bookkeeping, but the correctness of using "your" this and "your" that so often. If one had to listen to that all the time, it would become very boring.

The use—the conversational use—of "your" in this connection adds intimacy to the discussion of a subject. But the person who would be a welcome instructor must guard against needless repetition. The intimate touch could be retained, with a far less tax upon the listener's ear, if the information were given in this way: "You find your trial balance by subtracting expenses from receipts."

Zimbalist (Miss J. M.)—The Russian violinist accents the first syllable of his name, not the second. *Zim'-ba-list* (each *i* short, *a* as in sofa).

Van Loon (Miss J. M.)—The American author, born in Holland, pronounces his last name as *Lone*—long *o*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Editor's Puzzle

135

Whom do you think was seen at the dance with Mary" said Alice. Personally, I myself feel whomever she allowed to take her was her own individual business; but being friends of her's, the fellow's name would certainly be no little surprise to your mother and yourself.

Edit this paragraph, and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Detroit News: Twenty-three weather stations have been abandoned since this summer set in, as it was felt that the less said about it the better.

London Humorist: A correspondent is worried by the problem of what to do with a wire mattress that has become rusty. We advise him to sleep on it.

Punch: The latest American idea in women's hair is a pattern in gold braid round the brim. Something in this design —@@@@@@@@—would be appropriate.

Darien Daily News: There was a time when a man who got a dime from John D. Rockefeller could afford to keep it as a souvenir.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Tutoring

My little son needed help with his lessons, so I tutored him. Other mothers noticed the difference in my boy. He became so bright, alert, and interested. They brought their children to me. Soon I had more tutoring than I could do, and plenty of spending money, for the work paid me well. Mrs. E. L. H.

Class in Puppetry

The combination of a keen interest in puppets, previous experience, and Paul Braun's articles on "Puppets and Marionettes" in the Monitor, has built a delightful vacation vocation for me.

Neighborhood mothers have been glad to send their younger, even the older, children to the class in puppetry which I have organized. The children delight in the work, and the busy mothers enjoy the extra hours left free for their household duties. All necessary supplies are purchased wholesale, thus each child has the maximum of pleasure with a minimum of cost. W. W.

In Lighter Vein

In Pennsylvania

Little Rachel, with her mother, was visiting relatives in Missouri. Although only four years old, she had already imbibed the superiority complex of her Pennsylvania elders. Standing by the window one evening, she discovered the new moon.

"Oh! Auntie Belle," she exclaimed, "is that the kind of moon you have in the west? In Pennsylvania we have a big, round white moon!"—*Saturday Evening Post.*

In Politics

Two political candidates were discussing the coming local election. "What did the audience say when you told them you had never paid a dollar for a vote?" queried one.

"A few cheered—but the majority seemed to lose interest at once."—*Pathfinder.*

Not a Boat

Prospective Tenant: "I like this room, but the view from the windows is rather monotonous."

Landlord: "Well, of course, this is just a rooming house; it isn't a sight-seeing bus."—*Pathfinder.*

The Only Difference

"What's the difference between a socialist and a specialist?"

"Well, the socialist wants half what you have, and the specialist wants it all."

His Line

"He's made millions out of literature."

"Ah, a publisher."

"No, he owns a paper mill."

Climber

"Why did Smith resign as vice-president of the railroad?"

"He wanted more money, so he joined the railroad men's union."

Eventually

"Mamma, what becomes of an automobile when it gets too old to run any more?"

"Why, somebody sells it to your pa, dear, for a used car as good as new."—*Selected.*

Proof

Hodge: "I think the admiral's in the skipper's cabin."

Podge: "How can you tell?"

Hodge: "The skipper's laughing at somebody's jokes."—*Texas Steer.*

Embarrassing Question

Son: "What are ancestors, dad?"

Dad: "Well, I'm one of yours—and your grandfather is another."

Son: "Well, why do folks brag about them?"

For a Change

"Send me a ton of coal, please," phoned the housekeeper.

"What size?" asked the dealer.

"Well, I'd like a 2000 pound one!"

Limited

Husband: "Aren't you spending too much, dear?"

Wife: "No, darling. You don't earn enough for me to do that."

The Editor's Viewpoint

Post: "Is it necessary to inclose stamps?"

Editor: "More necessary than to inclose the poetry."

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All Nature

Black Swallowtail

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF A beauty contest were to be held in the butterfly world, it would probably narrow down to competition between the fritillaries and swallowtails for first honors. The giant swallowtail of southern and western United States would probably win in its class, but the common black or eastern swallowtail would be a close second.

Those who have planted kitchen gardens containing parsnips, carrots, parsley, or some other plant in the parsley family, have doubtless become well acquainted with the parsley worm, a caterpillar which in its second stage of growth is dark brown, naked of hairs. In its fourth stage it acquires a dirty green-and-gray appearance, and in the final stage, just before entering the chrysalis, it is a fat green-and-white striped creature, appearing both handsome and fierce. This is the larva of the eastern swallowtail.

The eggs from which the worms hatch are often contained in the same package with the parsley seeds. The eggs hatch soon after the seeds sprout and immediately the larvæ begin to eat the seedling plants. When the hatch is large, great gaps appear in the neat rows in which seeds were planted, but the plants do not show, for the tiny worms get them before they can get started.

Adult females are dark brown with yellow-brown spots. The males are larger and black, with yellow dots.

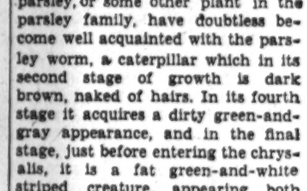
Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The world's largest—
silk hosiery manufacturers sold 75,000,000 pairs to 20,000,000 users in 1932, delivering every pair of the hosiery by mail.

The first music—
published in the United States was issued in Boston, in 1698.

Los Angeles—
is larger in area than any other American city.



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Codes in Climax

OVER the week-end America's recovery campaign came through its most dramatic test. Three basic industries—lumber, oil, and steel—were captured by the Blue Eagle, and a fourth—soft coal—got notice that it must agree upon a code for itself by tomorrow or the White House would furnish one. With textiles already operating under a code, and with the motor makers expected to fall in line this week, the National Recovery Administration is climaxing its campaign to enroll the greatest industries in the emergency effort.

The first result will be to strengthen the country's hope that the great coöperative endeavor on which it is embarked can be carried through to success. These major groups form a nucleus to which other industrial units, many of which are already operating under the blanket code, will be added as soon as they can agree upon more specific regulations. And the people, especially those who have themselves been making real sacrifices in the common cause, will be encouraged to have President Roosevelt prove his purpose and power to obtain the help of the most powerful industrial groups in the United States.

Some of these latest enrollments might more accurately be called impressments. For the Government had to dictate a code to the oil men and to lay down an ultimatum for steel and coal. It would have been better if coercion could have been avoided; the most effective recovery is a voluntary one. And coercion is a dangerous weapon. But in these cases it had more justification than where it is applied blindly by popular emotion. Moreover, it may prove a blessing in disguise.

For a secondary result of codes for oil and steel and coal—reforms in these industries—may very well prove almost as important as the help they will give to the emergency drive for recovery. This last week-end should mark the beginning of a happier era for all of them. It is noteworthy that the industries on which the President has used a "big stick" are among those where the worst conditions have existed, both in unfair competition and inhuman working conditions.

The oil business has long sought fair and sound means to restrict production. The steel industry has a ticklish labor problem. And the soft-coal fields have been burdened by a chaotic condition of overproduction. Despite spasmodic efforts these problems have drifted along. Some emergency or decisive outside pressure has seemed necessary to stop that drifting.

At last such an impetus has arrived. And it may very well prove that reforms business has long hesitated to apply because it seemed impossible are not only possible but beneficial when a test is forced. The steel trade found that it could do without the twelve-hour day when it had to. The bankers found the Federal Reserve System, which they had said would destroy them, to be a great protection.

Similar results may very easily follow the action now being taken.

Nowhere are those better conditions which are the long-range promise of present recovery efforts more needed than in these industries. The feudal company towns of the coal fields, the long hours and uncertain employment of the steel mills, and the chaotic cutthroat competition in oil—none of these is a help to the industry concerned. None is essential to sound and active business. If NRA has now given the impetus required for their elimination, it will have laid the best kind of foundation, not only for immediate recovery, but for permanent prosperity—a foundation of justice.

Mechanized Astronomy

THAT picturesque figure huddled at his telescopic eyepiece under a chilly dome, scanning winter skies, belongs to a passing epoch; the dome itself is giving way in much important work to garagelike structures with sliding roofs that house the tireless photographic equipment of the modern observatory. "Visual astronomy is practically dead with the exception of certain observations still made by eye in the fields of meteoric and variable star activity," said Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard Observatory in a recent lecture on a century of progress in astronomical research.

Automatic control of telescopic movement through electric motor drives designed to compensate for the earth's rotation has won an impregnable place in observatory technique. Availability of the radio makes it unnecessary for many an observatory to spend the energies of its staff in checking time by star transits; and the photographic plate has outmoded notebook and pencil. Astronomy has become highly mechanized, but if the poetry of old methods has been relegated to history, the revelations of the new technique have many times repaid for abandonment of earlier ways and means.

The sacrifice of picturesqueness is always calling for readjustment of ideas to the new era. As one looks below the surface, compensations appear. Improved methods aid the professional astronomer to an untold degree, but they also reveal fresh wonders to the layman. On a single photographic plate hundreds of tiny dots representing island universes in remote space may be identified so that the veriest tyro can take off his mental hat on this threshold of the skies and thank mechanism for showing him sights of incomparable impressiveness. Out of what sometimes looks like a frenzy of instrumentation come results which not only enrich the lore of astronomy but also stimulate the imagination of the man in the street and broaden his appreciation of the cosmic mysteries.

Protecting the Schools

ECONOMY might cover a multitude of mistakes. Especially in the field of primary education may the urge to economize not only defeat itself but prove costly in community welfare. School funds already have undergone a severe deflation, as is brought out in a report just adopted by the National Conference on the Financing of Education which has been meeting in New York.

There is no doubt room here, as in other public services, for elimination of unwise expenditure. But there exists also the dual need to protect the public school system in the United States from "zeal . . . not according to knowledge" and from attacks from quarters which have always stood in the way of public school progress. For such attacks, a professed interest in economy serves as a timely disguise.

This aspect of the present general movement toward cutting public school costs is one which deserves more attention from thinking citizens. In some sections of the United States appropriations for primary education have been cut to a point where efficiency of schools is jeopardized. In other sections, expense reductions have been made without due consideration of the increasing demands that unemployment, abolition of child labor and a growing need for better understanding of affairs have placed upon the schools. In this connection, Dr. George Drayton Strayer, of Teachers College, Columbia University, has said:

> It is high time that we called to the attention of our public the possibility of savings in other areas in order to maintain education. . . . Why do we shy from the necessary reorganization of local government, with the possible saving of tens of millions of dollars, unless it be that we prefer "pork" to the necessary services of government? The education of children cannot be postponed. Now is the only time that we can provide, through the education of our children, for the perpetuity of our society.

Dr. Strayer's observation, made in "School and Society," is pertinent. As he admits later, a need for economy exists. But the public cannot afford to leave its administration to groups whose sympathies may be influenced by selfish considerations. It behooves every citizen interested in the educational welfare of the community to ascertain from what quarters proposals for public school economy emanate, and how well or ill the community may be served by adopting those proposals.

Blarney in New York

'TWAS a great day for little Ireland the other day when His Honor John Patrick O'Brien, Mayor of that same little Ireland—or New York, as some folks call it—received a bit of the Blarney Stone from John Patrick O'Brien of Dublin. A genuine chip off the old block it was, too, as you may know from the eloquence that drenched the whole ceremony.

"It's myself that will treasure this souvenir," said the Mayor, visibly moved at the sight of the small fragment lying so snugly in its silver box lined with silk of Irish green, "with the hope that my future career, as in the past, will reflect glory on the native land of my father and mother."

"Your career has already reflected credit on all Irish-Americans," was the ready reply of William J. B. McCauley, Consul-General of the Irish Free State, who made the presentation address for Mr. O'Brien of Dublin. There is no gainsaying the potency of the old gray stone!

Irish wit is never without its point and the clever long-range blarney of Mr. John Patrick O'Brien of Dublin seems to be not unconnected with the opening in New York of the offices of the Irish Tourist Association. Political circles around the City Hall in that city are said to be quite impressed with the spectacle of the present Mayor approaching the November campaign with a piece of the Blarney Stone in his pocket. One already hears the stampede of other mayoralty candidates to the Irish Tourist Association to buy passages to Blarney Castle to kiss the famous wonder-working stone.

It takes a stout heart to do it. Hanging head downward from the battlements while a friend holds one's legs on the wet, slippery flags—for when isn't it raining in southern Ireland?—may be a lightsome feat for a gay, young Irish spark but sterner adventure for portly Tammany politicians. Never mind, there are always guides to assure the timorous that other, more accessible stones along the castle parapets may be kissed that will confer the precious gift of powerful persuasion. Blarney? Never! Perish the thought!

China's Yellow Peril

CHINA'S yellow giant that sprawls dragonlike across a thousand miles of plain, with its tail looped through seventeen hundred miles of gorges and mountain passes into the fastness of Tibet, is stirring in its slumber. It is threatening to roll over in its bed and write another chapter in the book of sorrows its convolutions have transcribed.

The Hwang-Ho, or Yellow River, is not merely a river of China—except for the longer but quieter Yangtze it is "the" river. In the earliest Chinese records its depredations are written down. For untold centuries men have fought to keep it within its bounds by dikes. And ever it has continued to resist, heaving sluggishly against artificial banks, periodically bursting its bonds, inundating vast areas, swallowing towns and villages. Because of all this it has come by its names, "Scourge of the Sons of Han," "China's Sorrow," "The Ungovernable."

For a greater part of its length after leaving the hills its bed is higher than the plain through which it flows. In season of low water the surface of the river, confined within manmade banks, is fifteen feet above the level of the plain; in times of summer flood it rises another fifteen feet. Then, shouldering the weakening dikes, it strikes consternation to neighboring multitudes.

It has changed its course many times. For five centuries it emptied its silt-laden waters into the Yellow Sea south of the Shantung uplands. Then it plunged into a new course, reaching the sea 250 miles to the north of its original mouth.

Now "The Ungovernable" again is gouging at dike walls. Part of the flood has broken over into the old bed below Kaifeng. Farther down the channels great companies of civilians and soldiers are working desperately to strengthen the banks against waters that already have taken thousands of lives and caused untold damage.

These silt-laden waters, representing the gradual erosion of denuded lands, epitomize China's plight. This silt, filling its bed, lifts it to a level that threatens thousands of square miles of farm lands.

Methods used in combating its threat have been haphazard and short-sighted. It is an ungoverned river in a semi-governed country. Commissions formed to study flood control in China have reported that permanent solution is possible. Plans have been laid at various times, but always the yellow dragon of civic disruption has burst the plans even as the Hwang-Ho bursts through its inadequate dikes. When China finds itself and works out a stable system of government it may then govern "The Ungovernable."

Youth and Crime

COMING at a time when more definite action than ever before is being taken to eliminate crime, a recent report from the United States Department of Justice suggests that perhaps investigators are barking up the wrong tree.

The report states that from January to June of this year 159,493 fingerprint records of arrests were examined, and it was found that youths of nineteen outnumbered all others in the criminal class. Furthermore, this class exceeded those aged eighteen years by only 10 per cent.

It is difficult to understand how such a condition can exist. Immediately after the war when crime seemed so rampant among youth the war itself was blamed. Many believed that it might be traced to reaction from the trying years just passed. The war is now too far removed to be blamed for the present situation. Recent years have witnessed many improvements in methods of educating and training youth. Most public school systems have raised their standards. Welfare societies and young people's groups in practically every city and town have tried to make educational and recreational facilities available to all. Yet the figures in the Department of Justice report seem to belie all this good work.

Where, then, does the answer lie?

Police officials of the world met in Chicago this summer to discuss means of eliminating organized crime. Out of their meeting came many constructive ideas which should go a long way toward helping to achieve their goal. But if so large a proportion of crimes is committed by minors, it is obvious the root of the trouble will not be reached by directing activities solely against organized crime as it now exists. The work to be done apparently is with the young people. If the excellent work which has been done has not proved sufficient, then the work must be carried on with redoubled efforts.

Perhaps an international conclave of educators and leaders of youth, similar to the Chicago police convention, would uncover weaknesses in present systems and provide many helpful ideas for the carrying on of the work. Such a gathering might well find that the sensational press and harmful moving pictures bear large responsibility for inciting youth to crime.

At a time when codes seem to be the vogue perhaps more progress would be made in the training of youth if the codes of Moses and Jesus were more frequently applied. With them as a starting point, youth would be equipped with ideals which would show the tawdriness of crime as contrasted with the splendid adventure of right living.

Editorial Notes

The more or less facetious "A penny for your thoughts" was evidently taken seriously by Thomas Laughran of San Francisco. At any rate, 3000 pennies saved during his high school days were used to pay his entrance fee to the Golden Gate Junior College, thus giving him access to the best thoughts in that institution.

The old-time cobbler's bench has been brought into the home to serve as a refreshment table and add interest to the living room. Some of the pithy philosophy that fell from the lips of the original occupant as he sat and mended his waiting customers' shoes might also be used to brighten up the conversation.

The newest wrinkle in suits prevents bagging of the trousers by the use of elastic wool in the necessary areas. If all goes as now anticipated, these areas may be increased in the fall models to include the loose change pocket.

A concrete instance of recovery under NIRA (the National Industrial Recovery Act) is noted in Iowa. Because of the similarity in names, Nira, a "lost town" of 20 inhabitants in Washington County, has been "found" by the newspaper men.

A century plant in New York City has reached its one hundredth year but shows no sign of blossoming yet. Possibly a hint to Gothamites that their city is not such a fast place after all.

That 1565 Elizabethan salt cellar, which brought the equivalent of about $3400 when auctioned in London, seems to be worth its salt and then some.

Money: High Road or Low Road?

Britain is faced with a welter of discussion over monetary standards. The following article presents a general view and one writer's assessment of the various viewpoints

LONDON

TO DRIFT, to manage, or to plan? Currency authorities stand at a crossing from which three highways branch. Grave as the choice may be for the monetary experts, its effects are of tremendous concern as well for the man with a few shillings in his pocket.

Drift implies so certainly to the modern mind all the horrors of the recent big inflations that no responsible authority dares contemplate that policy. The choice remains between planning and managing. In America there is clearly a hankering to plan: and yet every day the evidence is strengthened that planning is too grandiose a function for even a national authority. The successful undertaking of that duty awaits a far distant day when our knowledge about the workings of money in a national, let alone international, economy has something of the recognized certainty and unanimity accorded now to the doctrines of the natural sciences. Meanwhile the currency authority should be content with the humble job of management.

Typical of the mere management outlook is Lord Bradbury's recent expression of policy in his Times articles, in effect: "I would manage the pound on a fixed French exchange ratio, 86, while prices in England are rising to parity with French prices, and then I would think again, or rather I would have been watching and thinking all the time." Straight to the heart of every plain manager in the world, this: one step enough for plain opportunist me! You grandiose planners, do what you like!

* * *

The plain manager is steadily and rapidly realizing that managed sterling is more to his simple taste than a planned dollar, and that, too, even if the plan was considered to be clearly defined and about to be unswervingly executed.

Last week the British Treasury announced a conversion offer of a dollar obligation into sterling bonds. These United Kingdom bonds immediately shot up by a proportion almost unique in the recent history of British Government securities. It is true that the rise was partly accounted for by the fact that the terms offered amounted in their sterling effect to an unexpectedly generous compromise between complete repudiation and complete honoring of the gold clause contained in the dollar bonds. But the behavior of the market clearly indicated also the investor's preference for managed sterling to planned dollars; it is not likely that a converse operation of converting United States sterling bonds into a dollar security would have been hailed by the investor with so much enthusiasm.

After the announcement of the British Treasury's conversion offer (and, let it be said, probably not independently of the demand for dollars expected to arise as a consequence thereof) the pound had a sharp drop in terms of dollars; but clean contrary to what would have been the case a year ago, when the dollar was unplanned, the British gilt-edged market held as steady as a rock.

Patriots a little overanxious perhaps for the prestige of sterling, have been clamorous of late for a bold declaration about a "sterling area," which they probably hoped would have the same tendency to spread over the map of the world as that shown by those far-flung splodges of red in the nineteenth century. The business men and the economists of those foreign countries closely involved in the system of British international trade have anxiously required the British Government to indicate some index number range, within which sterling would be controlled, so that they might know where they stood in their own systems, and some there were who thought that all these matters would emerge settled from the World Economic Conference.

* * *

Now this was not the first economic conference called to settle international currency questions; America and Europe knew plenty such in the second half of the last century, when from time to time large falls in prices made debts awkward and depressions widespread and severe. Men then as now abused money, like children abusing the "naughty table" on which they have bumped their heads.

But if money, like the nursery table, were not a little hard when men try to ignore it with their heads, it would never do to perform all those useful operations—such as quietly bearing the weight of breakfast and tea, sturdily supporting Nannie's work with the iron and the sewing machine, making a fine field on which to lay out our toys and books—in which nursery table and money alike will ungrudgingly serve us day after day if only we treat them right.

Men then as now held abortive international conferences. At those conferences when the need for a steady international currency was canvassed, the British delegates would quietly, if perhaps a trifle smugly in the opinion of the others, point out that sterling was always available for the job and eminently suitable.

Today after the events of 1931 there is not much smugness in the British attitude to sterling. Strange then that, when British currency self-confidence has been shaken as never before for a hundred years, there should be a growing movement of opinion to accord a world-wide recognition to sterling of its eminent suitability as a basis for international currencies: strange that now those charged with the responsibility for managing sterling should feel embarrassed by the very same recognition which British delegates of last century would have welcomed; for today the cry goes up: Heaven save us from the attentions of our friends and admirers' short-term balances.

But one thing is clear in all these strange and rapid turns of events: the plain man in the market and in the office is beginning to realize that those responsible for currencies will do best to pay heed to the logic of events like any other manager. Currencies work in an economic environment so intensely complicated that unforeseen changes in important parts of the objective situation are sure to crop up in the path of the best of regulated currency households; daily management and not five-year planning is the thing needed in order to travel this path as smoothly as possible.

I. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

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Veterans' Compensation

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It greatly grieves me to see the Monitor, which is so uniformly fair and unbiased in its editorial columns, so influenced by the falsehoods and calumny of the now defunct Economy League as to repeatedly refer to compensation and pensions of veterans as unjust.

There is no question of doubt that the Economy Act is the most cruel, vicious and dishonest piece of legislation ever enacted in the history of our Government. Furthermore, the act is not being carried out as agreed in the compromise of June, last, but every advantage cruel men can think of is used to prevent veterans securing a "square deal." This is a strong assertion, but I could cite you many instances which prove it.

The writer happens to be one of those who had been granted privilege of the Emergency Officers Retirement Act. Early in May he received notice he had been stricken from the emergency officers retired list because "the disability for which he was retired with pay is not shown to have been caused by a factor arising out of the performance of actual military or naval duty during the World War."

This ruling says the wording of his commission was a lie and a cheat. He was assigned to the very important duty of Assistant Adjutant-General, Western Department, U. S. A., early in 1918, and if he "was not in actual military duty during the World War," then the thousands of official papers he signed by command of the Major-General, commanding, were illegal and void and a fraud upon the Government and upon the officers and men accepting them.

His notice of being stricken from the emergency retired list said his files were being referred to the compensation director for rating. Early in June he was notified after files in his case had been "carefully reviewed," of "an award of pension to the amount of $8 monthly on account of war time service connected physical disability." This decision is diametrically opposed to the first one.

That files in his case were not "carefully reviewed" is self-evident, because: 1. Such a review would have shown that it was necessary for him to be disabled in excess of 30 per cent to be eligible to the emergency retirement. 2. It would have shown reports of examinations of his physical condition made by two different specialists in Seattle in 1929, both showing a disability of not less than 50 per cent. 3. It would have shown that an examination made by one of the doctors of the veterans' administration at his home in January, 1930, showed a disability of 75 per cent. 4. It would have shown that an examination made by a board of three doctors at the United States Marine Hospital in March, 1933, showed he was totally disabled at that time. 5. It would have shown that he was born in 1861 and was therefore almost 72 years old when stricken from the emergency officers list and then only alloted a disability of 10 per cent.

A veteran now in the hospital at Walla Walla who was a sergeant in the Thirty-sixth Division had been granted 50 per cent disability for physical injuries received in France. He was first notified he had been stricken from the compensation rolls. The D. A. V. put up such a hard fight in his behalf that he was restored to the rolls on the basis of $8 a month. Then August 1 he received notice that in accord with the rule allowing cuts not to exceed 25 per cent, his pay had been reduced to $6 monthly. But the fact is instead of his pension only being reduced 25 per cent it was reduced 85 per cent. The writer's pay was reduced 95.15 per cent.

These are merely two examples of the deceit and falsehoods about reductions in veterans compensation. There are thousands of similar cases throughout the country.

Seattle, Wash. E. A. GILL.

Emergency Measures Against Depression

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Usury, economic nationalism, overborrowing, and too big a rate of interest (with fear that they might not be able to collect the high rate of interest) were the main causes of this so-called depression. Immediately some of the lending countries saw that certain countries were getting into difficulties through trying to pay up the big interest on their national and public debts. The bankers told them for a bold declaration about a "sterling area," which they probably hoped would have the same tendency to spread over the map of the world as that shown by those far-flung splodges of red in the nineteenth century. The business men and the economists of those foreign countries closely involved in the system of British international trade have anxiously required the British Government to indicate some index number range, within which sterling would be controlled, so that they might know where they stood in their own systems, and some there were who thought that all these matters would emerge settled from the World Economic Conference.

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Instead of sacking, I think a better way would have been to have had as an emergency measure a silver coinage or even have paid £1 a day in copper coinage on all rough public works instead of sacking everybody, because the governments could not pay the inflated interest on borrowings and loans. All such works as planting forest trees, building bridges, irrigation works, road making, dam building, concrete house building where there is a shortage of houses could have been done on a silver coinage emergency measure. And as silver was low, it would have paid a country to have bought a few million pounds worth of silver, minted it and paid it out on all public works. They could have used the same over and over again, there being no interest to pay on it and no principal to pay back, it being their own coinage in their own country. They would have saved the country from falling into a financial panic and much poverty, misery and crime.

It would cost far less in the long run as millions are borrowed to feed the unemployed. It is far preferable to dealing out a dole or opening soup kitchens and other paraphernalia of so-called charity. Likewise, it seems stupid to lock up tons of money and let it rot, while the governments tax the people on the little they have got left to feed those the governments and industry have thrown on the bread line and the scrap heap through usurious fear. All the talk about raising prices is bunk, as the only way to raise prices is to get everyone working, then things can be sold and prices rise naturally. When millions of people are out of work, prices must fall in spite of pools and tariffs and all the politicians' and economists' verbiage. ARTHUR DAVIES.

Charters Towers, Queensland, Australia.

Time for Drys to Rally

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Repeal has already passed the halfway mark. Every one of the twenty states which has considered the prohibition amendment so far has gone wet, all but one—soaking wet. Why? Is it the wish of the general public? Perhaps, but if the vote were analyzed there would be many reasons for believing differently.

In the first place, elections have generally been light. Secondly, the wets have had united effort—from the President to the thirsty laborer, everyone has helped to spread the propaganda.

There are enough clear-headed thinkers in the remaining twenty states to vote on prohibition to save the amendment. Perhaps if a concerted drive could be started in one state by the drys, the wet rally could be stopped. Publish the facts on what prohibition has done again, get the coöperation of local papers in that state, get the average voter to think, and, above all, get the stay-at-home man to vote. J. S. BIENSAUM.

Los Angeles, Calif.

When Is Money "Fiat"?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Could we really consider it a breach of good use in finance should we contemplate and issue a large volume of a competitive monetary unit to gold in way of silver and print many more greenbacks? To be sure, many will say it is "fiat money," but would it be any more so than our bonds, which in reality are fiat bonds, since the Government guarantees all bonds as well as money? Moreover, I am reliably informed that the high court has ruled that bonds payable in gold are really payable rather in the current specie of the land prevalent when the bonds fall due. Hence I would say issue more money, which is much needed in circulation, and stop the bonded interest. HARVEY W. GRAVES.

Beaumont, Texas.